"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,408. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer Monday; overcast, warmer Tuesday; moderate south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

PRESIDENT SIGNS 8-HOUR BILL IN HIS PRIVATE CAR

Will Affix His Signature Again on Tuesday to Clinch Question of Legality.

ALL CEREMONY IS AVOIDED

Mrs. Wilson Sees Him Make Adamson Measure a Law and Engineer Toots a Whistle.

UNION HEADS QUIT CAPITAL

Four Pens Used to Sign the Bill Will Go to the Railway Brotherhoods Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Seated in his private car, the "Federal" at the Union Station, President Wilson signed the railroad eight-hour bill at 9:11 o'clock this morning, thereby consummating the successful effort of the Government to avert a national railroad strike, which had been set for 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The only persons who saw the signing of the measure were Mrs. Wilson, her brother, John R. Bolling, Rudolph Forster, the White House Executive clerk, and a group of trainmen in their overalls, who paused in their work and looked through the car window. An engineer, passing in a yard engine, celebrated the occasion with several prolonged blasts of his whistle.

The President used four pens to write across the bill "Approved, 3 September, 1916, Woodrow Wilson." The pens, one for each syllable of his name, will be presented to the four heads of the railway brotherhoods. To meet any question of the legality of the act being signed on Sunday, the President will sign it again when he returns to Washington on Tuesday.

The President's train reached Union Station at 7:10 o'clock this morning from Long Branch, N. J., where he delivered his speech of acceptance yesterday. It had been supposed at the White House that the President would go there to sign the measure, but he decided to have it brought to his car, and at 9 o'clock Mr. Forster reached the station with the bill passed in a memorable forty-eight hours by Congress. After signing it the President went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson, returning to his car in time to leave at 11:30 o'clock for Hodgenville, Ky.

Railway Heads Leave Capital.

The signing of the eight-hour bill by President Wilson was the fulfillment of his promise to the brotherhoods through Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson to prevail upon the labor leaders to issue the strike recall order last night, in order that there might be no doubt of its delivery by 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wearing no boastful air, but proud of their achievement, the brotherhood heads today closed their offices in Washington, which they established three weeks ago, and most of them left the capital tonight.

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, who led the opposition of the railroads to accepting the eight-hour day voluntarily, left Washington with his attachés at 11 o'clock this morning for Philadelphia. He was the last of the railroad executives to go. He took with him copies of the eight-hour law, which will be laid before the railway attorneys on Tuesday, to get their opinions as to its constitutionality.

The eight-hour law settlement, as made by Congress, puts on the railroads a heavier burden than they would have sustained through an acceptance of the terms offered by President Wilson, which they rejected. The President's plan would have applied only to engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen on freight trains. The bill as passed prescribes the eight-hour day for all employes on trains engaged in interstate commerce. This means, of course, that the Government has prescribed the eight-hour day for passenger as well as freight workers.

Other Railway Workers Benefit.

It means also, according to the labor chiefs, that the army of negro trainmen in the South, excluded from the negotiations for the eight-hour day as conducted by the brotherhoods, are also included. They also say that telegraphers and switchmen will be benefited. Furthermore, while the negotiations between the four brotherhoods and the Conference Committee of managers were conducted on behalf of 125 railway systems, the eight-hour law applies as well to the seventy-five systems engaged in interstate commerce which were not represented by the Conference Committee. These seventy-five roads constitute, it is estimated, one-fifth of the total railway mileage of the country. All in all, the labor leaders are very much pleased with what Congress gave them.

"I have always considered the Sabbath as one of the best days of the week," said A. B. Garretson, leader of the labor chiefs, when asked how he felt now that the bill was signed.

Mr. Garretson gave the assurance that there was no danger of a strike in the near future over the application of the Adamson law. He said that if the law was not obeyed the brotherhoods would bring action in the Federal courts against the railroads, instead of resorting to another strike threat. He pointed out that the strike vote under which the brotherhoods have been operating in their negotiations since Aug. 6 is now ineffective. Mr. Garretson said that he and the

Continued on Page 3.

Five Merchant Steamers Are Sunk by Submarines

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Lloyd's shipping agency today reported that the following British steamships had been sunk: The Duart, 3,108 tons, unarmed; the Strathallan, 4,404 tons, unarmed; the Kelvinia, 3,140 tons, unarmed, crew and passengers saved; the Mascotte, 1,097 tons, of Leith.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says the Dutch steamer Zeerarend has been torpedoed. The crew was saved.

The Zeerarend was 147 feet long and of 462 tons gross. She was built in 1913, and was owned at Rotterdam.

UNION WILL PRESS INTERBORO DEMAND

Committee of Subway and Elevated Employes to Meet Hedley Tomorrow.

A STRIKE MAY BE ORDERED

Men Denounce as a "Sharp Trick" the Efforts to Get Individual Wage Contracts.

Final arrangements for their conference with Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, tomorrow morning on the demands made by the union, which may cause a strike of service employes on the subway and elevated lines, were made last night by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The subject of chief importance to be discussed at the conference is a proposed contract, copies of which were circulated by the company among its employes last week, asking them to sign an agreement "as individuals" to work for the company for two years under a new scale of pay that went into effect yesterday, and which gave them advances aggregating about $1,230,000 annually.

Members of the Amalgamated Association, composing the Interborough Rapid Transit Company Committee, asserted again at a meeting at the Continental Hotel last night that this contract would not be accepted by the union, notwithstanding it had already been signed by many of the employes, and that a refusal by the company to rescind it probably would result in a strike.

The meeting with Mr. Hedley is arranged for 11 o'clock tomorrow at his office, at 165 Broadway. Mr. Hedley will remind the union delegates that the contract circulated among the men for "individual" signature was not a violation of the agreement by which the surface car strikes were settled on Aug. 7, because the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was not a party to the negotiations leading up to that arrangement. Nor did it participate in any of the conferences and investigations presided over by Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission before and after the recent strikes were settled.

The only companies involved in these deliberations were the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its subsidiaries, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light & Railway Company, on all of which lines the union had called strikes because of refusals to arbitrate with organized employes.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company contends that since it has had no dealings with any union and has signed no agreement with employes affiliated with any labor organization, it had a perfect right to enter into any arrangement with its workers which is acceptable to both sides and which is considered legal and just.

Opposition to the contract by the union grows out of its contention that the contract circulated by the company is a violation of the right of its employes to organize and is an attempt to defeat the efforts of the labor organization to win for the men the improvement in their conditions of employment to which the labor organization feels they are entitled. The labor leaders do not consider that the contract is binding on the men who accepted it, because, it is said, most of them signed it without knowing what they were doing and because all of them felt they would jeopardize their positions by refusing to do so.

"You can very well see," said one of the labor leaders last night, "that this contract seeks to deprive the employes of the Interborough of the opportunity of winning the same concessions that we are now striving to get for the New York Railways Company men. Moreover, it is a violation of good faith in the company's dealings with its employes, since they forced them to do something that was detrimental to their interests. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has a right to object, as a majority of the service employes of the company are members of the union.

"Were we to permit the company to do this thing our union would be bound hand and foot and our efforts to perfect an organization would be defeated. It was not fair for the company to circulate this contract, too, because its organized employes had made certain demands upon it which cannot be discussed if the men are already bound down by a contract. It is a piece of sharp practice, and the union certainly does not intend to tolerate it.

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Committee of organized employes has full power to call a strike if such action seems necessary, and its members are determined not to permit Mr. Hedley to get away with this effort to coerce the men into accepting a contract that robs them of many of their rights. I do not know if a strike on the subway and elevated lines will be called, but I probably will know after the conference with Mr. Hedley on Tuesday morning."

Sand Mine.—Operating at big profit. Finest quality Silica Glass Sand, Silica Clay and Building Sand. Analysis 99.78. Capacity over 1000 tons daily. For sale by Owner, Box 744, Martinsburg, West Va.—Advt.

ROBBERS MURDER LAWYER IN AUTO AT VAN CORTLANDT

Dwight Dilworth of Montclair, N. J., Shot Dead as He Resists Two Highwaymen.

WOMAN WITH HIM UNHURT

Men Spring from Bushes as Motor Stalls and Open Fire Crying "Hands Up!"

POLICE SURROUND THE PARK

Search With Flashlights, and Hold Three Suspects—Three Bullets in Lawyer's Body.

Two men stepped out of the bushes in a lonely wooded spot in Van Cortlandt Park last night and shot to death Dwight Dilworth, a lawyer, of Montclair, N. J., when he tried to jump from his automobile and resist their command of "Hands up!"

The highwaymen fled after the shooting, and at midnight, an hour after the murder, the police with electric flashlights were searching every foot of the park.

Miss Mary McNiff of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, a stenographer, who was riding with Dilworth, fainted when the lawyer with three bullets in his body fell lifeless into the seat from which he tried to spring upon his assailants. She became hysterical, and when she regained consciousness the investigation which Coroner William J. Flynn of the Bronx started at once into the murder was delayed because of her inability to give coherent answers to questions asked her in the Kingsbridge Police Station.

The murder occurred on the Golf Link Road, 400 feet from Mosholu Parkway, and in a neighborhood where there have been frequent hold-ups during the Summer. The police believe that the motor of Dilworth's car stalled and that the men hiding in the bushes for just such an opportunity, took advantage of the consequent stop to dash for their victim. They learned that the car had halted before the attack was made.

Fail to Get Lawyer's Valuables.

No doubt was entertained by the authorities that robbery was the motive but the pair, frightened by the noise of their own shots, made off into the bushes without trying to seize either the diamond ring on Mr. Dilworth's finger or the roll of bills in his pocket.

Mr. Dilworth lived at 393 North Fullerton Avenue in Montclair and had an office at 15 Broad Street, in New York. From the first excited account of the killing that the police were able to extract from his companion, they learned that in response to the highwaymen's order of "hands up," Dilworth, a well built man of 40, cried "I won't," and attempted to spring to the ground toward his assailants.

Whether one pistol was fired at him or more is not known, but in less than a second he had fallen back dead in his seat, with one bullet in his chin and two in his chest.

The shots and the screams of Miss McNiff brought Patrolman Crook of the Kingsbridge Police Station, rapping and blowing for assistance as he ran. By the time the patrolman reached the car and a few passing motorists had halted at the spot, Miss McNiff had fainted, and there remained only the mute evidence of the standing car and the dead man in the seat to tell what had happened.

Dr. Hennelly of Kingsbridge Hospital examined Dilworth, who had been lifted to the roadside, wrote "Dead on arrival" in his case book, and ordered that the Coroner be notified.

Woman Companion Prostrated.

Crook then took Miss McNiff to the Kingsbridge Station so that she might tell what had occurred. Meantime the reserves were guarding every entrance to the park, while others of their number beat up every wooded place in the effort to find the highwaymen. The only description they were able to get from Miss McNiff after Dr. Hennelly had revived her was that they were of medium height and wore caps pulled down over their eyes.

Early this morning the police arrested three suspects whom they found roaming in various parts of the park. They were examined by Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, Assistant District Attorney Quigley of the Bronx, and Inspector Cray, in charge of the Detective Bureau. Miss McNiff was unable to identify any of them.

When she became calmer Miss McNiff told the police she had known the lawyer about a year, during which time he had been counsel for her family. He invited her for a ride about 6 o'clock last night. They rode northward to the city line, stopped for dinner, and were returning when the car stopped. An instant later the robbers appeared.

Captain McKeon of the Kingsbridge Precinct was soon joined by Acting Captain Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau and a squad of men who began an all-night hunt for the murderers.

At 102 West Seventy-fifth Street it was said last night that Miss McNiff was 38 years old, that she had lived there with a family named Corwin for the last three years, and that she was employed by a perfumery concern at 225 Fifth Avenue. According to the City Directory, the Nuaak Company, dealer in fruit extracts, is located at that address on Fifth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Monday, Sept. 4.—Dwight Dilworth's home in Montclair was closed and dark early this morning. A neighbor said that Dilworth had a wife and one child, a young boy. Mrs. Dilworth, he said, had gone to visit her family at 3,101 East Thirtieth Street, Kansas City, Mo., two weeks ago and had taken the boy with her. The neighbor said Dilworth had been taking his breakfasts at his (the neighbor's) home. Recently, he added, Dilworth, in talking of his experiences, and then little dreaming of his approaching tragic end, had related how his father was murdered by thieves some years ago.

The neighbor said Dilworth was in prosperous circumstances, stood well in the town, and was thought to have had a good law practice in Manhattan.

French Airmen Attack Ten Places Around Metz

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Wholesale raids by air squadrons on stations and depots in the vicinity of Metz are reported in the day report of the French War Office. The bulletin reads:

"One of our airmen brought down a German aeroplane which fell close to Dieppe, northeast of Verdun. On the Somme front four more German aeroplanes were badly hit in encounters and descended abruptly in their own lines.

"Our bombing air squadrons carried out numerous operations yesterday with excellent results. Our squadrons twice visited the railway station of Metz-Sablons and threw altogether eighty-six shells of 120 calibre on the buildings and railway tracks. The damage observed was considerable.

"Sixty shells of 120 millimeter calibre also were dropped on military establishments north of Metz. Our aeroplanes bombed the station of Maizières-les-Metz, Conflans, Sedan, and Audun-le-Roman, as well as the cantonment and depots at Ham, Mesle, Guiscard, Athis, Manchy, and Lagache. In all 210 bombs were dropped in these places.

"A large number burst on the targets and outbreaks of fire at many places were observed."

SHACKLETON SAVES POLAR EXPEDITION

He Arrives Safely with 22 Men at Punta Arenas from Elephant Island.

"ALL WELL," HIS MESSAGE

Ice-Locked Explorers Had to Subsist on Half Rations as Leader Met Delays.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton has saved the men of his Antarctic expedition who were marooned on Elephant Island. A message in which this news is conveyed is published by The Chronicle this morning and reads:

"Punta Arenas, Sept. 3.—All saved; all well. Shackleton."

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest H. Shackleton has rescued the members of his antarctic expedition who were marooned on Elephant Island. Lieutenant Shackleton returned here today with his men safe and well on board the rescue ship Yelcho.

Fourth Attempt to Rescue Men.

This was the fourth attempt made by Sir Ernest Shackleton to rescue the twenty-two men who had been marooned on Elephant Island since April 24. The other attempts, made during June and July, failed on account of unfavorable ice conditions.

He started on this last and successful voyage on Aug. 26. It was feared that this would also be a failure, and the British Government on July 24 announced that the Discovery, the vessel of the Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson Bay, would be placed at Sir Ernest's disposal as soon as the ship could be refitted and be sent out to Punta Arenas.

The explorer, however, felt that he did not dare wait for the Discovery, because the men on Elephant Island were left with only five weeks' rations and two seals. He estimated that these would last for ten weeks at half rations and that they might be able to kill penguins, but of this there was no certainty. The rescued men were members of the crew of the Endurance, in which Sir Ernest sailed from Buenos Aires on Oct. 26, 1914, to cross the antarctic continent, reaching the south pole, and for mapping that land. Much of this work was accomplished, including the discovery of 200 miles of new coast line, the making of a complete hydrographic survey of Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland, and the taking of many important observations and cinema records.

The Endurance encountered almost impassable ice from the time she entered the antarctic regions, and on Oct. 27 was practically torn to pieces. The party was forced to abandon the ship, and the wreck of the Endurance sank on Nov. 20. For the next two months the party drifted north in three boats that were seaworthy. With them were the dog teams, five of which were shot for food during January. They crossed the antarctic circle during this month, with their tents worn out, and a shortage of fuel. On April 13 Sir Ernest decided that the only salvation was to run for Elephant Island, and two days later they reached the north end of that land.

Breaking Ice Stopped Effort.

Progress had been hampered by the breaking ice and by the time the Elephant Island camp was made, Sir Ernest realized that it would be impossible to bring the party out and with five volunteers he started for South Georgia, 750 miles away, on April 24, to organize a rescue expedition. He reached South Georgia on May 20, 1916, and Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, a day later. All during this voyage the little party met most unfavorable conditions and suffered privations, many times facing death.

On May 26 Sir Ernest made his first attempt to rescue the men on Elephant Island. He set out in an eighty-ton unprotected whaler, commanded by Captain Thom, but was forced to turn back to the Falkland Islands because he "found the ice too formidable for the vessel" according to his own account. On June 18 he again started for the island in a steam trawler lent by the Uruguayan Government, and again the ice stopped him. The third attempt was made in a seventy-ton wooden schooner lent by the British in Chile, and once more the ice prevented his reaching Elephant Island.

Following is the list of the men who had bene left on Elephant Island: Frank Wild, commander of the party and second in command; James Wordie, geologist; George Marston, artist; Clark, biologist; Leonard H. Hussey, meteorologist; R. W. James, physicist and magnetician; F. Hurley, cinematographer; Dr. Macklin, surgeon; Dr. Milroy, surgeon; Captain Orde Lees, storekeeper; Hudson, navigating officer; Dickinson, chief engineer; Kerr, second engineer; Greenstreet, chief officer, and Bakewell, Blackbora, Chewham, Green, Holness, Howe, McLeod, and Stevenson, seamen.

Not a case of paralysis in Asheville, N. C. Grove Park Inn, the finest resort hotel in the world. Sterilized dishes, Biltmore milk. Water from Mount Mitchell, 7,000 feet altitude. Blankets every night. Phone Greeley 222.—Advt.

ALLIES SMASH GERMAN SOMME FRONT, TAKE 3 TOWNS, OVER 2000 MEN, 62 GUNS; GREEK KING SWITCHES TO ENTENTE

ALL GREEK PARTIES UNITED

Allies Demand Control of Posts and Telegraphs and Expulsion of Teutons.

GERMAN MINISTER FLEES

Baron Schenck and 30 Men with Grenades Barricade Themselves in His House.

FLEET BLOWS UP U-BOAT

Traps Undersea Craft at Phaleron—May Establish Army-Navy Base at Piraeus.

Text of New Allied Demands on the Greek Government

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4.—Following is the text of the note presented to the Greek Government on Saturday night by the Ministers of France and England:

By order of their governments, the undersigned Ministers of France and Great Britain have the honor to bring the following communication to the attention of the Greek Government:

First—The two Allied Governments having from a sure source learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways, and, notably through the agency of the Greek telegraphs, demand the control of the posts and telegraphs, including the wireless system.

Second—Enemy agents employed in corruption and espionage must immediately leave Greece not to return until the conclusion of hostilities.

Third—Necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the abovementioned corruption and espionage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 3, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I learn from a reliable source that King Constantine has declared to the Entente Ministers that after Rumania's participation in the war he is disposed to reconsider Greek policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After an eventful day the political situation is moving toward a satisfactory solution. Both sides may be said to have come to a tacit agreement to give their support to the Zaimis Cabinet, which will therefore cease to be an interregnum Cabinet and become a political Cabinet, enjoying the full confidence of the Crown and complete support of the Venizelist party.

I understand the King has expressed his belief in the expediency of Greece now leaving her neutrality. Venizelos, on the other hand, equally approves this solution, and, desiring the welfare of his country before place and power, will efface himself when he sees the realization of the policy for which he has fought so long.

Anglo-French Note to Greece.

A joint note was handed to the Government last evening by the British and French Ministers. It says that the enemies of the Entente are informed in divers ways, and especially by the Greek telegraph, of the Allies' movements. The Allies demand control of the posts and telegraphs, including the wireless; that the enemy agents of corruption and espionage leave Greece immediately and not return there until the close of hostilities, and that necessary measures be taken against such Greek subjects as have rendered themselves culpable as accomplices of this corruption and espionage.

It may be taken that the note will be accepted in its entirety and that we may look for the entry before long of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies.

Diplomats and politicians had a very busy day on Friday. Premier Zaimis at first received the Minister for War, General Calaris, and later M. Streit, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. About 11 A. M. Sir Francis Elliott motored to Dekelia Sir Francis Elliott motored to Dekelia and had a long audience with the King. Premier Zaimis in the afternoon received the French Minister, M. Guilleman, who called a second time toward 6 o'clock, accompanied by the English Minister. The diplomatic representatives informed the Premier of the coming presentation of the note from the Entente Powers, the contents of which were outlined subsequently in extra editions of the Greek papers, and caused a panic among the Teutons and their henchmen here.

German Minister Flees.

Count Mirbach, the German Minister, left in a motor car at 9 o'clock last

Continued on Page 2.

Bulgar-Teuton Army Invades Rumania; Carries War Across the Dobrudja Border

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London.)—German and Bulgarian troops have crossed the Dobrudja frontier, in southeastern Rumania, between the Danube and the Black Sea, the German official statement today says. The statement follows:

Balkan Theatre—The Dobrudja border between the Danube and the Black Sea has been crossed by German and Bulgarian troops. The Rumanian frontier guards were thrown back with losses.

On the Macedonian front there was nothing of importance to report.

An official statement from Austrian Army Headquarters under yesterday's date tells of fighting in Albania. It says:

Southeastern War Theatre—To the west of Avlona an Italian automobile detachment advanced beyond the Voyussa. It was attacked in the front and on the flank and was repulsed, after two days' fighting.

In the Lower Danube our Danube flotilla sank a Rumanian gunboat.

Skirmishing Continues on the Saloniki Front

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The War Office communication today concerning the operations on the Saloniki front is appended:

On the Struma front and in the Lake Doiran zone some rather violent artillery actions were reported. Patrols carried out numerous reconnoissances on the left bank of the Struma. Northeast of Kukuruz a Bulgarian attack near Zborsko was repulsed by the fire of Serbian infantry. The enemy sustained heavy loss.

There is nothing to report from the Lake Ostrovo region.

London Millions Saw Zeppelin Fall; Second Is Reported Hit by Shell

Night Crowds Rushed Into Streets, Cheered and Sang National Anthem, as Raider Burst, Riddled by Shells from Enfield Gun Factory—Thirteen Craft in Raid—Two Persons Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONLON, Sept. 3.—Thirteen Zeppelins constituted the raiding squadron that visited England last night, but only three of them got near the outskirts of London, and one of these was shot down about fifteen miles north of the city.

There are reports, however, that another one was hit and, disabled, drifted out to sea. A correspondent on the east coast says that when the searchlights found their objective, the anti-aircraft guns got to work and soon succeeded in driving one Zeppelin seawards. Three hours later this Zeppelin made a futile attempt to get inland. In the full glare of a powerful searchlight the raider was distinctly seen.

"It was kept in full view, and the guns made a grand practice," says this observer, "their shells bursting all about the Zeppelin. The raider was evidently hit, for after some minutes it became perfectly perpendicular, and in that apparently crippled and helpless plight it drifted away slowly over the North Sea and was lost to sight."

The casualties officially reported are two dead and eleven persons injured by the many bombs dropped by the raiders.

The following account by an eyewitness of the bringing down of the Zeppelin was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by Sir Charles Inigo Thomas, former Secretary to the Admiralty:

"I was awakened about 2:30 o'clock by the information that gunfiring was going on. Looking from my windows, I saw the flashes of the guns in all directions. In a certain direction particularly there was a great display of searchlights, but the weather was foggy and nothing was very distinct. Suddenly about 2:45 o'clock there appeared a glow in the sky which gradually increased in intensity until it became something like a great star. This rapidly increased in size until it clearly assumed the shape of a Zeppelin. The whole looked like a mass of molten metal such as one sees falling out of a furnace pipe. The outline which at first was horizontal, gradually turned and became almost perpendicular, at the same time falling earthward. As it fell it seemed to shrink in size, until the last I saw of it was a sort of stream of deep-red fire. The first appearance of flame was noticeably of a yellow tint. I have said gradually, but of course the whole descent from the time the starlike centre appeared took no more than a minute, or perhaps a minute and a half."

Like a Bar of Steel in Sky.

Another eyewitness of the destruction of the Zeppelin writes: "When the guns opened fire, the Zeppelin already had been centred in a ball of light created by the myriad arms of pale light which shot up suddenly from the darkness. The Zeppelin was at a great height, so great, indeed, that it seemed just like a bar of polished steel about the thickness of an engine piston rod. There it remained apparently motionless and undecided which way to go while the guns peppered it without cessation.

"Shells burst around it, in front and behind, above and below, and it made a turn as if to go in the direction of the coast, but a shell burst ominously near its nose and caused it to swing around in the opposite direction. Its tail dipped and it made a move to ascend still higher, when a shell burst directly over it. Another descent was necessary, and three shells burst simultaneously below, behind, and in front of it. It seemed impossible for it to go north, south, east, or west, and there it remained for a second or two helpless, with shells bursting all around it.

"Then away up there in the centre of the ball of light something happened. It seemed as if a black shadow passed between our vision and the brilliant light. In the sky when we looked again the airship had gone. Firing ceased and the searchlights, splitting their focussed rays, shot backward and forward across the firmament, but the Zeppelin was gone. Under cover of a cloud of smoke she had made a wild dash upward beyond the ray of light and through the ring of bursting shells.

"Suddenly, away further to the north, a ball of fire in the sky riveted our attention. The ball spread in size, and there was a great explosion. The whole of London, north, south, east, and west, was illuminated by the one flash. The dome of St. Paul's and the towers at Westminster, hitherto obscured, stood out with remarkable clearness, and for a brief second it looked as if a panorama of the whole of London had been thrown upon a screen in a darkened hall.

"There was no need now to speculate as to the fate of the invader. Persons who came out into the streets raised cheer after cheer and sang the national anthem. The burning Zeppelin could now be seen falling nose downward to the earth like a huge blazing cauldron from which poured a spray of sparks."

Wreck Almost Fell on Them.

A Daily Chronicle dispatch from Cuffley says the Zeppelin brought down here this morning fell headlong, a blazing mass, with a tearing sound in a meadow midway on the road from Potters Bar to Enfield. This is the story of her bringing down told by reliable witnesses who were almost underneath the falling airship, who indeed most narrowly escaped destruction with her:

"We first heard the Zeppelin over us about 1 o'clock this morning," said Mr. Grey of Cuffley Hill Farm. "She remained overhead for about twenty minutes, then went away southward over Enfield. It was very foggy, and, as the ship was not illumined by searchlights, we couldn't see her, but we heard the sound of the engines die away in that direction. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour later we heard gunfire and the sound of bombs dropping. Then we again heard the Zeppelin overhead. All that we could see at the time was a deep and general glow in the air. We thought the Zeppelin had dropped star shells. Then we looked up and saw the ship above us like a huge incandescent mantle with an orange centre of flame.

"Almost immediately one end of her dipped and the orange centre extended till she seemed all on fire. Then the Zeppelin, now in a vertical position, fell headlong. She dropped with a terrible tearing sound and struck the ground with a crash that could be heard for miles around. The wreckage burned for hours, lighting up the whole countryside. Every few minutes came a popping from her machine-gun ammunition.

"A policeman was the first on the scene. Then came a few villagers and myself and soon afterward a corps of special constables from Goff's Oak. We did our best with buckets of water from the pond near by and an old hose to put out the flames and rescue some of the bodies we saw entangled in that blazing wreck. Curiously enough at first we did not know whether she was one of our own airships or a Zeppelin, she made such a comparatively small patch on the ground for the reason, of course, that she struck nose on. Then we came across half of a propeller with a charred body mixed up with the wheel and immediately behind that two other bodies. On one of them we found a piece of cloth with some German buttons on it and nearby some German cartridges and a German cap. Then, for the first time, we knew it was a Zeppelin.

"About 4 A. M. parties of military arrived and took charge. From that time to 7 A. M. altogether eighteen bodies were taken out of the débris, together with some more or less damaged machine guns."

Sang "God Save the King."

Describing the scene which followed the destruction of the raider a suburban correspondent says: "As soon as it was realized that it was a Zeppelin in flames there was pandemonium. Everyone was shouting, hands were being clapped, steamers were using their sirens incessantly, and a few railway engines that were about were cock-a-doodling with steam whistles until the uproar resembled nothing so much as the advent of a new year in the shipping area.

"Gradually the glowing mass was lost behind the outlines of houses, but the sky for some time was lit up brilliantly. Then we talked excitedly, we wrung each other's hands and acted like children, till suddenly, in sweet contralto tones, were heard the opening bars of the national anthem, and there we stood, men, women, and children, singing 'God Save the King,' while the

Continued on Page 2.

BIG STROKE NORTH OF CLERY

Germans Are Swept Out of Positions On a 6½-Mile Front.

COMBLES IS NOW MENACED

French Reach Outskirts of Town Besides Taking Village of Forest—British in Ginchy.

GUILLEMONT ALSO IS WON

At Some Points the Allied Advance Penetrates Foe's Lines Three-fourths of a Mile.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In a severe stroke delivered by British and French troops on the Somme today, the German front for a distance of six and one-half miles, from Ginchy to Cléry, was smashed. Three towns were occupied by the Allies, Guillemont by the British, who also won a hold on Ginchy, and Forest and Cléry by the French. Two thousand prisoners were captured by Joffre's troops and "several hundred" by Haig's forces. The French night report chronicles the seizure of twelve cannon and fifty machine guns in the sector of Forest alone.

The wide assault on the German positions was made at midday and was carried out with great dash. At some points the Allies swept over trenches and strong positions to a depth of over three-fourths of a mile. The French troops in their advance reached the outskirts of Combles, which is also menaced by the British drive from the north.

The night bulletin of the French War Office, telling of the success, reads:

North of the Somme, after artillery preparation, French infantry, in conjunction with the British Army, attacked shortly before midday the German positions on a front of about six kilometers, (three and three-quarters miles,) reaching from the region north of Maurepas to the river, with remarkable dash, against which the resistance of the enemy was useless for the moment.

Our troops swept away large enemy forces and carried all their objectives. The villages of Forest, east of Maurepas, and Cléry-sur-Somme are entirely in our possession.

North of Forest we have taken all the German trenches along the road from Forest to Combles, as far as the outskirts of Combles. Between Forest and Clery-Sur-Somme we also carried all the enemy positions, and crossed at numerous points the road connecting these two places.

German counterattacks with heavy forces, launched against our conquered positions south of Forest, broke down under the fire of our batteries, and the enemy retired in disorder, leaving numerous dead.

Up to the present the number of unwounded prisoners in our hands exceeds 2,000, while the captured war material includes twelve cannon, taken in the single sector of Forrest, and fifty machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun sector,) the Germans made since this morning a series of violent attacks on our positions at Vaux and Chapitre. Repulsed several times along the whole front with heavy losses, the enemy had succeeded at the end of the afternoon in setting foot in one salient of our line, where the combat is continuing bitterly.

Shortly after beginning this action we attacked the German positions east of the village of Fleury. Our troops carried several trenches and powerfully organized works. Another attack was made by us northwest of the village of Fleury and enabled us to occupy a part of the crest from the village to Thiaumont work. In the course of these attacks we made 300 prisoners.

British Take Part of Ginchy.

The British War Office statement reads:

In co-operation with the French on our immediate right we attacked the enemy Sunday at several points. We captured part of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont. Our front now runs some 500 yards east of Guillemont from Ginchy to near Falfemont Farm.

On the east side of Ququet Farm we also gained ground. We captured several hundred prisoners.

Between our right and the Somme the French made substantial progress, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. The fighting continues.

Aircraft did useful work, co-operating with the artillery and infantry. The enemy's aeroplanes, which made desperate attempts to interfere, were unsuccessfully engaged in many aerial fights and driven off with the loss of three machines destroyed and at least four others damaged, while we lost three.

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

Last night generally was quiet. Fighting was in progress this morning near Mouquet Farm, south of Thiepval, and on the banks of the Ancre, and also on our right about Falfemont Farm. We gained ground.

Last night we carried out a successful raid on enemy trenches north of Monchy, capturing prisoners.

The day report of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front our artillery activity continued during the night. There was no infantry engagement except four coups de main carried out by us on a German trench near Armancourt, which enabled us to bring back some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded our positions between Thiaumont, Fleury, and the Vaux-Chapitre Wood.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Germans Tell of Violent Fire.

The German official statement reads:

Artillery activity in the region of the Somme increased to the greatest violence. Between Maurepas and Cléry strong French attacks collapsed yesterday evening.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) on the Thiaumont-Vaux front enemy attacks followed extensive preparation by artillery fire, but they were limited to both sides of the Vaux-Souville road. The attacks were repulsed.

GERMANS LOST 8,000 IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

Five Assaults, Which Were Made in Delville Wood, Cost the Attacking Force Dear.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3, (via London.)—Some details are now available concerning the German counterattack on Thursday night against the British positions beyond Delville, or Devil's Wood, which was the most desperate attempt, participated in by the largest force and supported by the heaviest artillery fire, that the Germans have made since the British offensive began. The time chosen was in the midst of a heavy rainstorm, when the British were drenched and their trenches were running with water.

Against a mile and a half front the Germans sent forward the 180th Division of about 10,000 men. Of these it is estimated about 2,000 survived. For six weeks now Delville Wood and the German positions opposite have been under an increasingly murderous shell fire. On Aug. 24 the British gained high ground looking down on Fleurs. Close to Ginchy, by clever initiative, they captured three battalions. The Germans began their artillery preparations for the assault with an unprecedented volume of gas shells.

These the British in their gas helmets easily withstood. Then came curtains of high explosives and shrapnel. This attack the British answered in kind. The British stuck to the remains of their crumbling trenches until the wave of Germans appeared through the fog of shell smoke.

Four waves came on before the Germans reached the trenches, each contingent in turn being mowed down by blasts from rifles, machine guns, and artillery. Meanwhile the British trenches became formless stretches of mud flayed by German guns, much in the same fashion as the German trenches were flayed by the British artillery. It was a question of numbers in this ghastly contest, and the side having the more men would have the superior force of survivors and overcome the other.

With the fifth wave of Germans the British gave up a line of trench, and those who still survived fell back into shell craters on the edge of the wood and scattered here and there in these holes, which became strong points. They took a savage toll of Germans in the fifth wave. Surviving Germans who were also forced into shell craters were unable to advance or retreat as dawn appeared. Thus foes were literally interwoven, a man or group of men in one shell crater not knowing whether the neighboring one was occupied by friend or enemy. The guns from neither side could fire, not knowing the location of its own men. Thus it became a man-to-man fight in that area of fragments of dead mixed with torn earth.

Using their light machine guns, which are carried forward readily and have a distinct advantage over heavier German guns, and bombing persistently while their artillery had kept an impassable curtain fire against German reserves, the British have gained a good portion of the ground lost.

Professing his admiration for the courage with which the Germans advanced, a British officer said: "If these are Hindenburg tactics we welcome them."

There is no evidence of any German forces having withdrawn from this front since Rumania entered the war. On the contrary, German gunfire has been increased.

KING CONSTANTINE SWINGS TO ENTENTE

Continued from Page 1.

night, taking with him six cold meals, which he ordered got ready for him at one of the hotels in Athens. It was reported that Baron Schenck, head of the German propagandists, also had fled. He has not left Athens, however, but barricaded himself in his house with the evident intention of making it a Fort Chabrol. He has with him a score of men, who are well supplied with hand grenades. Up to the moment of telegraphing he has been left unmolested.

During Friday night reports of Allied naval movements reached the local authorities, and yesterday was ushered in by an extraordinary event. About 6:30 in the morning a loud explosion aroused the people of Phaleron, and was also heard at Piraeus. The allied ships had the evening before sighted a submarine near the shore in Phaleron waters. It sank at once, but was prevented from getting away, and at the hour mentioned the craft was blown up.

Piraeus Probable Base of Allies.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4.—Events are moving very rapidly toward an early announcement of a most important change in the attitude of Greece, dispatches from Athens say. Already Venizelos and anti-Venizelos newspapers that for a year have been accusing each other of treason are beginning to preach unity in the face of the national crisis. Former Premier Venizelos has an- [illegible]

VERDUN DEFENDERS THINK FIGHT IS OVER

Commander of Citadel Takes Observers Through the Town and the Forts.

FOES' LOSS PUT AT 500,000

Germans Expected to Suspend Activities Slowly and Shorten All Western Line.

VERDUN, Sept. 2, (via Paris, Sept. 3.)—Under the escort of General D——, commander of the citadel of Verdun throughout the bombardment, the correspondent of The Associated Press today made a circuit of the entire town and surrounding fortifications and heard the grim veteran sum up just what had been done and how the military balance sheet stands after these many months' struggle.

It was the first time in several months that any correspondent had been admitted to Verdun, and it gave the first opportunity to view the extent of the recent destruction, and particularly the status of the defenses since the French turned the tide by taking the offensive and recapturing the strategic key of Fleury.

The visit was under the most favorable official auspices, the party being accompanied by an officer of the General Staff and also including Paul Cravath, a New York lawyer, and Professor Struve, a Moscow member of the Russian Duma.

One of the outstanding impressions from this day's tour among all ranking officers and to all strategic points was the absolute conviction of those on the ground that the fight for Verdun is over and that any prospect of the Germans taking the town has gone forever. But it was equally evident from the strength and fiery activity of the positions the Germans hold that they are still keeping up the fight, but in steadily diminishing intensity.

Heavy German Losses.

The German losses in the fruitless effort to take Verdun are now known to reach half a million men, while the French losses in successfully holding the town are less than half that number.

It is the belief in well informed quarters that the Germans will gradually let go of Verdun, and before Winter will try to shorten their lines along the whole western front by a steady retrograde movement. Many officers say that Rumania's entrance into the war will precipitate the withdrawal and an early German collapse. But more conservative authorities feel that Germany will still hang on for some time before yielding to allied military and economic superiority.

General D—— first led the way to the highest point on the walls encircling Verdun and there pointed out the layout of the contending forces. From this point of vantage commanding the entire battlefield, Verdun looked like the centre of a huge saucer, with the town lying very low, while all around rose an even circle of crests forming the outer edge of the saucer. The dangerous proximity the Germans had once reached was apparent when some of their positions from which they had been driven were pointed out on these encircling crests looking down on Verdun itself. This, however, is now regarded as evidence that the attack has spent itself, for after the Germans advanced to the top of the hill and looked down on the promised land of the saucerlike Verdun the furious French attacks turned them back, and the defenders now hold them firmly well away from these crests.

Bombardment Now Intermittent.

An intermittent bombardment is still going on from Forts Tavannes, Souville, St. Michel, and Belleville, which were barking steadily and giving off jets of black smoke. The German cannonade sounded like a distant roar, and each day seems yet further away and less terrible than in the crucial days of the battle.

But the shelling goes steadily on, and 48,000 shells have fallen inside the limits of Verdun during the battle. The daily number of these shells was seldom below 300, and one day 750 were counted. As the party stood there, a French aeroplane was attacked by a German gun, shrapnel bursting all around the aeroplane as it turned from the German positions and darted back to French cover.

The terrible extent of the destruction was pointed out on the tour to the points suffering most. The town itself is utterly abandoned, not even soldiers being permitted in the streets. Such shops and houses as escaped the shells are closed and barricaded. The whole lines of streets are crumbling ruins, with only a jagged wall remaining. The Cathedral has two shell holes in the roof; the main altar is a mass of debris, and the side altar is littered with broken carvings, staues and fallen chandeliers.

The Military Club has one wing torn off and the whole establishment is a general wreck. The Archbishop's residence has its famous sculptured walls peppered with shell holes, and the adjoining College of Marguerite has its delicate stone filigree reduced almost to powder. The houses along the Meuse flanking the principal bridge are literally wrecked, most of the interiors having emptied their four stories into the river.

Damage to Town Hall.

The Town Hall received sixteen shells, one corner of the building is torn off, and the clock tower is smashed. The Mayor's office is now used as an emergency butcher shop.

A visit to one of the forts of the inner fortifications, which is still shelling the Germans, showed the fighting ground of Fleury at close range. Over the entrance of the fort was a notice to the garrison that the place was to be leveled in extremity and never surrendered.

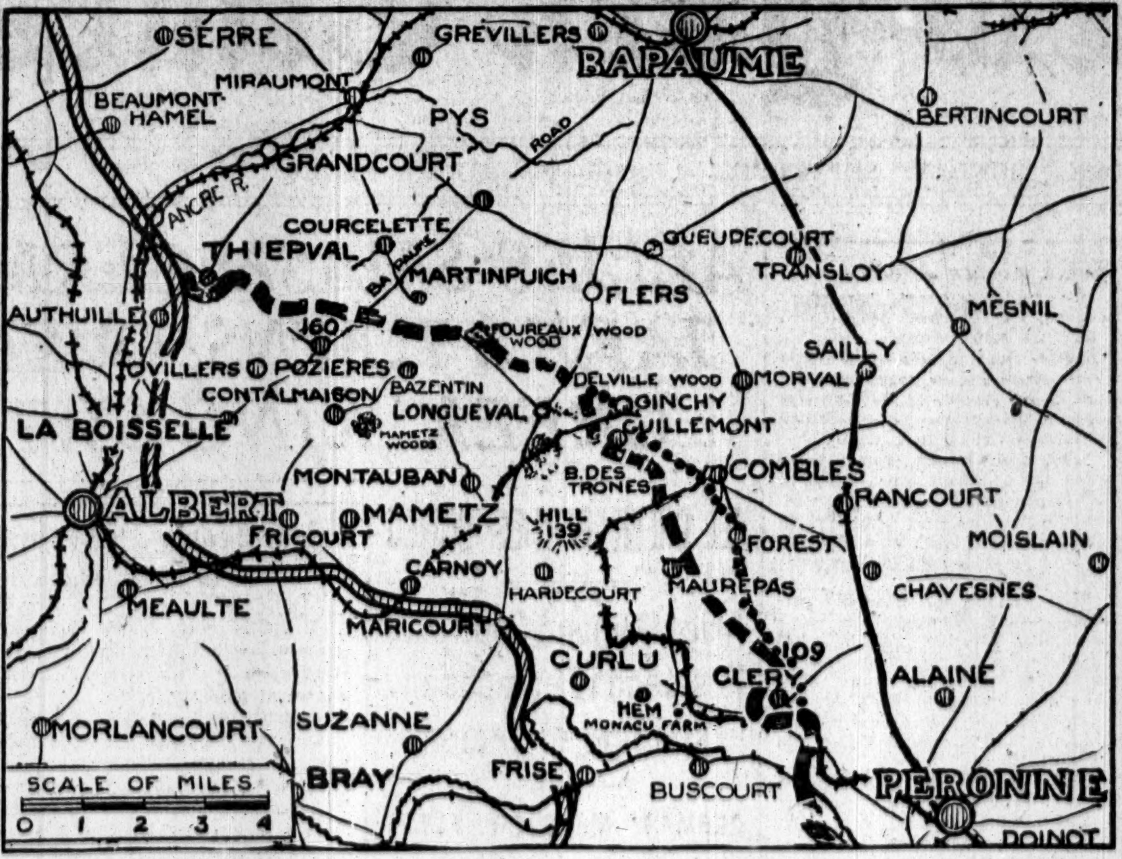
Fleury, lying to the right, showed not a single house standing, the whole village being leveled in a mass of ruins. This place has changed hands ten times [illegible]

CLASHES IN THE CAUCASUS.

Russians, in Hot Fighting, Defeat Turks and Capture a Gun.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.—The [illegible]

New Drive of the Allies on the Somme.



The broken line indicates the approximate position of the battle front before the Allies' drive of yesterday. The dotted line shows where the French and British troops pushed forward.

LONDON MILLIONS SAW ZEPPELIN FALL

Continued from Page 1.

gathering light was heralding the approach of another Sabbath day."

Correspondents at points forty miles away from the scene of the Zeppelin's destruction report seeing a glow in the sky. For a radius of twelve miles around the spot great cheers went up from the watching crowds when it was realized that the raider was brought down. People asleep miles away were awakened by the shouts and rushed into the streets or appeared at windows in time to see the glow in the distance.

Revealed by Rift in Cloud.

Another eyewitness says:

"Above the clouds the enemy could easily have lurked. Unfortunately for the enemy the clouds drifted in the wrong direction for him, and this gave the searchlight men an opportunity of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Steadily round the edges of one large cloud bank the searchlights rested. If there was any Zeppelin behind it its only hope of remaining undetected was to stay and drift with it.

"Suddenly the cloud parted and through the gap and at a great height the gleaming outline of the Zeppelin was discerned. The cry of 'There she is!' was followed by the boom of a gun and an instant later a shell burst in what appeared to be close proximity to the raider. Then every gun within range spoke and the din, created by the rapid discharges, the scream of shells, and the noise of the explosions was something to be remembered. The revelation of the extensive measures taken for the protection of outer London must have been as great a surprise to the people themselves as to the raiders, for in gunfire and searchlights alike the experiences of previous raids were far surpassed.

"Evidently the Zeppelin found it too warm to be pleasant. It was then heading due west, but swung round to the northwest and lost no time in rising to a still higher altitude, but the inexorable circle of light rose too and the Zeppelin was more clearly outlined than ever. The firing, if anything, increased in intensity. Then it appeared to drift almost broadside to the wind in an easterly direction and after being nearly stationary for a few seconds, turned rapidly toward almost every point of the compass, as if seeking some way out from the terrible circle of light which surrounded it. Try as it would, it could not escape."

Mass of Tangled Wreckage.

After a trip over the winding, muddy roads leading from London to Cuffley, a tiny hamlet in Hertfordshire, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES saw today what was left of the giant raider that was shot down so spectacularly in view of London's millions. As for the Zeppelin itself, what was found was a tangled mass of twisted wire, charred chunks of wood, and pieces of metal that once had been part of the superstructure, along with the wrecked mechanism, while, laid in rows outside the indiscriminate mass were the charred bodies of the German crew.

It had no semblance—that conglomerate mass of wreckage—to the Zeppelins that London has seen more than once sailing over the city dropping bombs with a loud clatter. It looked today like a woeful pile of scrap, not even useful for a junk heap.

This battered, almost obliterated warrior of the air, was the magnet that drew out to Cuffley—a village scarcely known before even by name to Londoners—enormous crowds running up to 100,000, all eager to get a glimpse of the first Zeppelin brought down on English land. Here today were the battered remnants of a Zeppelin, and all London seemed to try to get out to see it. It rested in a dale 200 feet from an old cross roads school house on a farm. The crowds went out afoot, in taxicabs, motor cars, charabancs, pony carts—anything to reach the picturesque country spot where lay the mangled airship. A never-ceasing string of motor cars, dashing along the fifteen-mile run from London to Cuffley, aroused memories of scenes along the Long Island highways in the days when the cup races used to be run. So thick were the motor cars that at many spots along the way they became choked in the roads so that [illegible]

ows where cattle graze. For a Zeppelin to be bagged there meant only that it was caught on the way to try to drop bombs (deleted by censor.)

Some distance off was the enormous hulk, something like 500 feet long. As it lay crippled on the ground at Cuffley it did not look to have been a giant craft except that one had to realize that most of it had been burned away.

Throng of 100,000 There.

At the Zeppelin wreck were at least 100,000 people—women in Summer finery, with beaded slippers soiled by trudging through the mud; men of the professional and business walks of life, officers in uniform, soldiers in khaki, men in mufti, every sphere of life—standing around the broad hollow formed by the military, and gazing upon what was left of the sky craft. Inside the ring were some 200 men, mostly officers of the military flying corps, digging into the wreckage, scrutinizing the battered parts of the Zeppelin, or supervising the work of removing the smashed fragments of the machine to huge lorries. The throng at the edge of the line was firmly held back by the military, but tried to break through to seize bits of the wreckage as souvenirs, and sometimes succeeded, but the military meant to be strict and did not intend to let any one carry off any of it.

Aimed at Gun Factory.

Cuffley is a village of 675 inhabitants, about thirteen and a half miles north from London in the County of Hertfordshire, on the Great Northern Railway Line to St. Albans. It is close to the town of Hadley Wood and also to Enfield, where the Royal Small Arms factory is situated, and is about forty-five miles on an air line from the Essex coast between Southend and Burnham-on-Crouch.

Ever since the first raids, early in 1915, the Zeppelins have tried repeatedly to drop bombs on the Enfield factory where the rifle, which bears its name, is being manufactured in hundreds of thousands and shipped to the front. The course from the coast to Enfield is practically due west, slightly verging to the north. Judging from the censored dispatch received from London, the Zeppelin must have been hit by the new powerful anti-air craft guns mounted on the Arsenal, which have a range of 17,000 to 19,000 feet, and flown four or five miles before the flames forced the machine to descend.

13 ZEPPELINS IN RAID, BUT ONLY TWO KILLED

Lighting Restrictions and Defenses Baffle Biggest Air Invasion Yet Made on London.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Thirteen Zeppelin airships took part in the raid over the eastern counties last night, and an official statement issued this afternoon says it was the most formidable attack by air ever made on England. Only three of the Zeppelins were able to approach the outskirts of London. One of these was shot down and the other two were driven off by aircraft guns and aeroplanes.

The following communication was issued by the Field Marshal commander in chief of the home forces, at 6 o'clock this afternoon:

Careful inquiries show that the casualties and damage caused by the air raid last night were quite disproportionate to the number of ships employed. The number of casualties which have been reported are as follows:

Killed—One man, one woman.

Injured—Eleven men and women and two children.

No casualties occurred in the Metropolitan Police District. Latest reports show that in the Metropolitan Police District twenty-five houses and some outbuildings were slightly damaged. Two water mains were cut and three horses were killed.

Elsewhere the damage was very slight, a certain number of cottages being damaged as well as a church, while a fire occurred at some gas works. There was no military damage of any sort.

This official report describing the raid was issued this morning:

Last night's raid was carried out by thirteen airships, and thus was the most formidable attack that has been made on this country. The principal theatre of operations was the eastern counties, and the objectives seem to have been London and certain industrial centres in the midlands.

The measures taken for the reduction or obscuration of lights undoubtedly proved most efficacious; for the raiding squadrons, instead of steering a steady course as in the raids of the Spring and of last Autumn, groped about in darkness, looking for a safe avenue to approach their objectives.

Three airships only were able to approach the outskirts of London. [illegible]

ceived. Those in hand indicate that the damage and loss of life will not be heavy, considering the number of ships engaged, a great number of the bombs having fallen either into the sea or in remote country districts.

It is hoped that any persons who picked up fragments of the wrecked airship will submit them to General Headquarters without delay. If of no value in the reconstruction of the airship, they will be returned to their owners. It should be remembered that the retention of such articles is a contravention of the Defense of the Realm regulations.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who was in the eastern counties in the early morning watched the bombardment of the Zeppelin which was destroyed. When first seen it was sailing with shrapnel bursting all around and searchlights centred on it. Suddenly the Zeppelin disappeared in a cloud of smoke emitted by itself.

The sky was clear at the time, but the searchlights lost trace of their quarry. A minute afterward a light appeared in the sky, like a brilliant comet, which increased in intensity as it descended. Then the light spread out into flames, falling gradually until an altitude of about 1,000 feet was reached, when it burst into an enormous sheet of flame, lighting up the surrounding country for miles.

Immense crowds went from London and the suburban towns today to visit the wreck of the Zeppelin, which was lying a heap of ruins in a field. Notwithstanding the heavy rain prevailing soldiers guarded the wreck and removed charred portions of the bodies which were found.

An eyewitness who reached the scene early said the charred body of a big German engineer was found. The hands still were grasping a lever of the engine, the engineer apparently having clung on trying to steer the ship to the ground.

Some accounts say that a number of the crew jumped overboard to save themselves from burning, but those familiar with Zeppelins think it would be impossible. Escape could only have been made through the exit and the rapidity of the descent would not have given them time to escape.

The remnants of the destroyed Zeppelin form a heap of tangled wires and fused metal. The charred bodies of the men who manned the airship were seen by the correspondent of The Associated Press lying, covered with a tarpaulin, in the field where the airship fell.

As the mass of melting metal crashed to the earth it struck a country villa, which was partly destroyed, and killed three horses in a stable nearby.

There was no sign of life to be observed among the members of the crew when the airship reached the ground, and it is probable that all had a quick death after the liquid fuel took fire.

All that was left of the engines was quickly detached and removed on military lorries for inspection. The crowds, which gathered, were not permitted to obtain a close view of the bodies of the raiders, which were closely guarded by soldiers.

WAR REFUGEES REUNITED.

Wife Travels 20,000 Miles From Russia to Meet Husband Here.

After a journey of nearly 20,000 miles with her three-year-old son, Mrs. Etta Kaufman was reunited yesterday to her husband, Aaron Kaufman, late professor in the Royal Petrograd Conservatory of Music, and now a resident of this city. It was a joyful meeting and one totally unexpected by the husband, himself a refugee, who thought that his wife and boy were still in Russia.

Kaufman is a pianist, and on Dec. 11 he was notified by the Russian military authorities that he must present himself at once for training preparatory to doing military duty. Two hours later he, together with ten other men called to the colors, left the Russian capital for Siberia bound for America. Before fleeing he went home, and took counsel with his wife. She packed a few belongings for him, and as he was kissing Joseph, their son, good-bye she slipped into his coat pocket a packet containing their savings. It was her thoughtfulness that enabled him to get beyond the reach of the Russian Government.

Kaufman met with many difficulties on his journey. Several times he was halted by the Russian authorities, and once he was turned back, but each time he managed to continue his journey by bribing officials. There were times also when there was a scarcity of food. The pianist took a steamer from Seoul to Yokohama, and from there booked passage to Seattle. Several prominent Jews became interested in him in Seattle, and he gave a successful concert. He came to New York, and now lives [illegible]

BIG BATTLE RAGING IN EAST GALICIA

Russian and Teuton Armies Are Fighting South of Brody and Near Halicz.

CARPATHIAN HILLS TAKEN

Austro-Germans Driven from Fortified Positions and 300 of Them Made Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.—Furious battles are being fought by the Russian and Austro-German forces near Zlochoff and Halicz, to the east and southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, according to today's Russian official statement. South of Rafailov, in the Carpathians, and in the region of Dornawatra, on the Bukowina-Rumanian border, Russian troops, the announcement says, have driven the Teutons from fortified positions and have captured several heights, taking 300 prisoners. Following is the text of the statement:

In the region of Riga the Germans attacked our Lettish battalions, who by a counteroffensive drove the enemy back and inflicted severe losses.

In the directions of Zlochoff and Halicz battles are raging. Here in the course of the fighting the gallant Colonel Girzsin was killed, and in front of an infantry trench the gallant commander of a mortar battery, Lieut. Col. Tohzsrakoff, was seriously wounded.

South of Rafailov, in the region of Kapul Mountain, and also in the region of Dornawatra our troops drove the enemy from fortified positions and captured several heights. The enemy's counterattack, which had as its objective the recapture of the lost positions, was repulsed by our fire. Here we captured 300 prisoners.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following bulletin regarding operations on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—North of Zhorow strong Russian forces again advanced to the attack. Our brave troops under command of General von Eben immediately repulsed them, partly by bayonet fighting.

Front of Archduke Charles.—East and southeast of Brzezany restricted fighting took place. The enemy attacks were repulsed. At some points fighting still is in progress.

In the Carpathians the activities of the Russians were principally directed against the Magura and hill positions southeast thereof, but met with no success. On the other hand, the Ploska height, southeast of Zielona, after many fruitless stormings, was taken by the enemy.

On both sides of the Bystritza, in the Rumanian frontier region, German and Austro-Hungarian troops had encounters with enemy reconnoitring troops.

SAY BRUSILOFF CANNOT WIN.

Germans Confident That His New Offensive Will Not Break the Line.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—(Delayed.)—Not unexpectedly General Brusiloff has started a fresh general offensive on the whole line from the Pripet swamps to Bukowina, following close and logically on the heels of the Rumanian invasion of Transylvania.

Brusiloff's first offensive, which, despite the great ground gains, failed to reach strategic goals against a defense stiffened by German troops, definitely terminated on or about Aug. 10, but there have never been any delusions in German military circles that he had been permanently shaken off. The Russian Commander in Chief has used the intervening three weeks intensively to bring up fresh masses of human reserves and ammunition, and the early development indicates that the main pressure is again being exerted against Kovel, between Brody and Tarnopol, on both sides of the Dniester and in the Carpathians.

Closely co-ordinate with the Rumanian offensive into Transylvania the new Brusiloff offensive must again be characterized in superlatives as constituting the world war's greatest offensive, the long battle rolling from the Pripet to the Danube.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Major Moraht in an article in the Tageblatt says:

"While the drawing together of the Russian and Rumanian forces in the Balkans is proceeding the Russian highest leadership is striving to prevent Austro-German troop movements. This easily explains the new main Russian attack between Pinsk and Kimpolung. One can leave out of consideration whether the Russians still believe in the possibility of breaking through between Kovel and Lemberg.

"The main thing is that all Russian attacks on both army fronts have been beaten off.

"The armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who has taken over Hindenburg's front, have frustrated the Russian pressure at Berepelniki, directed at the army of General Boehm-Ermolli. The army of General Tersztyanszky, adjoining on the north, also has withstood the Russian storm. It is important that we do not need to give way in the region southwest of Lutsk. The enemy there seeks by his attacks to press us back to the line of the Bug River, thereby seeking to loosen our hold on Kovel.

"Likewise the front of Archduke Charles has had to hold out under heavy Russian pressure. Here the Russians sought principally to further press back in a northwesterly direction the right wing of Count Bothmer. Only at one small point did the enemy succeed, namely, in the region of Horozanka. The village of Halicz still is in our hands.

"South of the Dniester the Russians gained no success. Brave Hessian regiments broke the Russian storm in the region of Stanislau.

"In the Carpathians, too, numerous attacks of the enemy were without result."

Says Russian Attacks Have Failed.

The Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 2.—The Russian attacks in East Galicia and Bukowina are weakening. Where the Russians attacked west of the Moldava and north of the Tartar Pass they were beaten. The great blow at Horozanak was not repeated. The enemy's intention to smash our front there has failed.

The change of front in the centre has had no influence on the tenability of our line between the Dniester and the Zlota Lipa.

By WOLF BRANDT.

The Berlin Deutsche Tageszeitung Dispatches.

[illegible]

GERMANS AND SWISS REACH AN AGREEMENT

Dispute Over Exchange of Commodities Composed and Threat to Country's Industry Removed.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—An agreement has been reached by Switzerland and Germany regarding the exchange of commodities, says the Havas correspondent at Berne.

Germany last June demanded that the Swiss Government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, stating that if the demand were not complied with Germany would prohibit the exportation into Switzerland of coal, iron, and other materials essential to Swiss industry. Switzerland sent a delegate to Paris to confer with representatives of the Entente Allies. In August the German and Swiss delegates resumed negotiations, and it then became known that Germany had withdrawn her threat to hold up shipments of coal and iron destined for Switzerland. While this did not entirely satisfy the Entente Allies, it was a step toward a settlement of Switzerland's economic complications, which has now been reached.

DOUBT LOSS OF SHELLS.

British Captain Denies Report of Big Explosion Behind the Lines.

Captain Norman Thwaites of the Fourth British Dragoon Guards, who arrived on the White Star liner Adriatic on Friday, said yesterday that he was positive there was no foundation for the report that some time prior to Aug. 16 last the greatest explosion "the world has ever had" occurred behind the British lines in France and caused a suspension of the British drive. The explosion resulted, according to the report, in a loss of ammunition valued at about $25,000,000. A German aviator, it was said, dropped a bomb that caused the tremendous damage.

"I left France three days before I sailed on the Adriatic for New York," Captain Thwaites said, "and if any such thing had happened I should certainly have heard of it. The shells, to my own knowledge when I was at the Somme front, were kept in small lots and could not be exploded by any single bomb. The delay in the British offensive was due to the lack of water, which the Germans had cut off on top of the plateau. To move a vast army of men and horses and keep them fit you must have plenty of good water."

An officer in the United States Army, who recently returned from the Somme front, said yesterday that from his own observation there was no truth in the report regarding the explosion.

"The British are most careful," he said, "regarding the manner in which they store their ammunition. They stack their shells in lots of 100 to 500, never any more. The field stations are generally three to four miles behind the firing lines and supply a certain number of batteries.

"The shells arrive at Calais or Boulogne by transports from England, and are landed at the base station. The stacks of shells are all divided so that in case a bomb explodes one lot of ammunition it would not set off the other."

BRITISH HOLD ANOTHER SHIP

The Aymeric, New York for Penang, Detained at Hongkong.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—The British steamer Aymeric, New York and Victoria, B. C., for Penang, Straits Settlements, has been detained at Hongkong and 1,200 packages of her cargo have been removed.

The steamer City of Durham is unloading the cargo of the steamer Kafue which was seized at Hongkong by the British authorities last month. Thirty-six hundred packages destined for Manila are missing.

The question of the payment of duty rests upon the identification of the delivered portion of the cargo as having been brought from New York on a through voyage.

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ITALIAN INFANTRY ACTIVE.

Attack Austrian Lines Successfully in Local Engagements.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The official statement given out today says:

On the Trentino front the hostile artillery activity continues. During yesterday villages of the Astico Valley and our positions on Cauriol, in the Avisio Valley, in particular, were shelled. On the northern slopes of Cauriol our Alpine troops engaged the enemy, inflicting considerable losses. More than 100 dead were counted and 34 prisoners were taken.

In the Upper But our artillery broke down the enemy's trenches and set some huts on fire.

In the hilly area east of Gorizia some detachments of our infantry pierced two wire entanglements and bombarded the enemy's lines, causing supports to be rushed up. These were effectively shelled by our batteries.

On the Carso there was bombing activity.

A hostile aeroplane dropped bombs on Auronzo in the Anziei Valley, without causing damage or casualties.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official report under date of Sept. 2 from Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, received here today, says:

Italian War Theatre: On the coastland front artillery and mine-throwing engagements continued in various sectors with intermittent violence. Fighting also spread to the Plava sector.

On the Ploecken sector the enemy after a very violent artillery fire, attacked on a small front and entered a part of our positions. He was completely ejected by our counterattack.

Tyrol Front—Several attempts made by minor Italian detachments to advance were repulsed. Two attacks on Civaron failed.

PEACE LEAGUE GRATIFIED.

Encouraged by Asquith's Speech Welcoming Our Aid.

Under the caption "World Law and Order Scheme Proposed by America Finds Favor in England" the League to Enforce Peace issued a statement yesterday saying:

"The fact appears to have escaped attention that the Navy Appropriation bill as signed by President Wilson authorizes the President, upon the conclusion of the present war, to appoint nine Commissioners to an international conference charged with the duty of suggesting a court of arbitration or other body to which disputes between nations shall be referred for peaceful settlement, which is one of the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace. Importance is added to this new law by a speech by Premier Asquith on the anniversary of England's entrance into the war, in which he intimated that America's aid would be welcomed in the readjustment of international affairs at the end of the war.

"Indeed, the Premier went much further, outlining as desirable just such a league of nations to protect the rights of all the world as has been proposed by the League to Enforce Peace. In doing this Mr. Asquith merely voiced the growing public opinion of his country that a league of nations, including the United States, should be formed to enforce law and order in the world. Sentiment in favor of such a league is strong in the allied nations, although details may not be given at this time."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has recently been made Chief of Staff of the German Army at a time when Germany's darkest hour since the war began is fast approaching. As has been frequently stated in various military reviews, Germany is finding herself in a vise the grip of whose jaws is constantly tightening. For the first time the Germanic allies are being pressed on all sides at once with a strength which they have so far been unable to resist. The responsibilities which this imposes on this hero of the Mazurian Lakes are greater than those which have faced any commander since the first gun was fired at Liége. His problem is more difficult than any which his predecessor had to face. What will be his solution? Let us begin in the east in our search.

Russia and Turkey are battling in the Caucasus with the tide swinging in favor of the Russian Grand Duke. Further south the pendulum swings first one way and then the other. But this does not concern the Germans, for in its present stage the back door of Constantinople, which is the only danger point in the Russian offensive, is too far off. It does concern them, however, to the extent that any diversion by way of Egypt is out of the question. If the Germans ever had any serious idea of an invasion of the East by the Suez route, it has long since been dispelled. Moreover, the Armenian territory is too far removed from the main theatres of operations for Hindenburg to consider it as a means of lessening the pressure on other fronts. We may therefore be certain that for the reasons given and also for the reason that there are no men available for diversion into this field, whatever effort he may make will not make itself apparent on this front.

Moving westward, we come to the front in Russia. Three months ago, we might have supposed that the blow would come here. Riga and its district have always been a tempting bait, and the Germans have for nearly a year been making titanic efforts to force the Russian line [illegible]

Turkey, her ally of the East, is in serious danger of an invasion. The forces in front of Saloniki are barely sufficient to hold their own against the allied pressure. In fact, they have yet to feel this pressure to its fullest extent, because of the immaturity of the plans of the Entente, which have had to be refashioned in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the advent of Rumania to its lists. The Teutons are, therefore, practically powerless on this front, as far as launching any movement that will promise success, and by success I do not mean a local advantage, but a success which will have a bearing on the war in its entirety.

On the Italian front the problem is practically all Austria's. Nothing is offered here through which German strategy can deal the Entente a final blow. Complete victory here, even were such possible, would not end the war—would not be felt with staggering effect on any other front, with the possible exception of Saloniki. And while Saloniki may be fatal to the Teuton, it cannot be fatal to the Allies.

Consider the situation as a whole; the fact that the Teutonic allies are from Persia to Poliesse strictly on the defensive, and in grave danger of defeat; that within this vast territory they are outnumbered, outmanoeuvred both in a military and a diplomatic sense, and are being outfought; that throughout they are admittedly on the defensive. Then consider the situation on the western front, where they have unmistakably made their best showing. These are the facts as they appear to us on this side of the ocean. Our information may be incomplete, possibly in some cases inaccurate. But this is as it appears.

If, then, this summary of the situation is practically correct, what field is there open to Hindenburg's strategy? The western front, and only the western front, looms up on the horizon—a drive to Calais. A blow must be struck somewhere. Germany cannot, in face of opinion at home, remain entirely on the defensive. Somewhere an effort must be made, another reaching out for final victory. Verdun has faded away into the annals of the past. A show of activity exists, but it is not serious. And at any rate Verdun could not end the war. This is now generally accepted and acknowledged by all parties regardless of sympathies. Calais might.

Therefore it would not be surprising if, before the snow falls, we should see the effect of von Hindenburg's appointment take definite shape in the form of [illegible]

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BALKAN STRATEGY ABSORBS BERLIN

Interlocking of Battle Lines Called Unique in the History of Warfare.

TURKS TO TAKE A HAND

Linsingen's Artillery Chief Predicts That Rumania Will Be Beaten by Bulgaria.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The military situation in the Greater Balkan theatre of war continues to absorb practically all interest here, particularly as developments so far indicate that the operations on the whole front from Pinsk to Saloniki now form an organic, logically connected whole. The Russian offensive on the southeast front has been resumed, with the obvious purpose of preventing the withdrawal of Austro-German reserves, and, though unsuccessful so far, it is hourly growing in intensity.

Probably two Rumanian armies have broken into Hungary, and are continuing to gain ground easily toward the Maros line, meeting with practically no resistance on the part of the Austro-German Transylvanian Army except on the two wings. The Austrians are offering a stubborn resistance on the Danube to a point just beyond the ancient baths of Hercules, and the Austro-German forces are offering equally successful resistance on their extreme left wing in the Gyergyo range of mountains where they join the lower Carpathians. Here, however, the Rumanian and Russian armies appear to have got in touch with one another.

Elsewhere on the Front.

Continuing down the line, the Rumanians are reported to be rushing troops toward the Danube front opposite Serbia, but whether with intent to try and force a crossing of the Danube in the face of the Bulgarian-German-Austro-Hungarian forces that hold the Serbian shore is still not clear.

It appears as if Rumania were for the present holding back her armies destined for the invasion of Bulgaria, possibly also waiting until pressure of the Russian army group advancing on the extreme left flank through Dobrudja against Bulgaria makes itself effectively felt.

An integral part of this general strategic picture is the ground at Saloniki, where, according to the last Bulgarian reports, the Bulgar-German Army has dug itself in and is strongly fortifying a narrow horseshoe around General Sarrail's army, indicating that the Bulgar-German counteroffensive against Saloniki has terminated, after accomplishing its immediate purpose of foiling Sarrail's effort to ultimately join hands with the Rumanian offensive into Bulgaria.

What is said here to be an absolutely unique feature of strategy, shown for the first time on any stage of the world war, is involved in the interlocking of a quadruple inner line, Bulgaria operating on the inner line against the Entente's Saloniki army and against Rumania. The Russian combination and Sarrail's Saloniki army, however, are in turn operating on an inner line against the Bulgar-German Army. Rumania also is operating on an inner line against the Bulgarians and against the Austro-German Transylvanian army, and, finally, the Austro-German Armies are operating on an inner line against the Rumanian and Russian Armies.

This astounding situation offers, particularly to the Bulgarians and Rumanians, an unprecedented variety of possible operations, and coming developments in the greater Balkan theatre should show the most interesting strategy of the war.

The real and traditional historical hatred between Rumania and Bulgaria is expected to determine the ensuing operations in the Balkans which will find military solidarity among Germans, Bulgarians, and Turks. A Russian-Rumanian invasion of Bulgaria through the Dobrudja, having as its ultimate goal Constantinople, is of vital interest to the Turks, who, it has already been made well known here, will participate in the efforts to stop such a move, and the German military authorities here have implicit confidence in the favorable development of operations in the new Rumanian-Bulgarian theatre of war.

In discussing the probability of Rumania's entry into the war, General von Linsingen's artillery chief, who had spent several months with the Bulgarian Army, instructing them in the latest artillery developments of the world war, told me that the Bulgarian Army was now at the top of its form and fully equal to the German Army, since it was now equipped with and had learned to use all the most modern technical military aids, such as field wireless stations and field telephones and telegraphs. Their artillery, too, was up to date and splendid, while the individual Bulgarian could not be beaten as human material.

The Bulgarian Army, this specialist added, was burning to get at the Rumanians and wipe out the score of the last Balkan war, and he had no doubt that Rumania would be the ultimate loser.

Berlin Gets Over Attack of Nerves.

The Berlin Boerse has recovered its equilibrium. The heavy slump and voluminous selling following Rumania's declaration of war did not take the form of a panic. It has been checked and the market is showing increasing strength. Synchronously, the German public has recovered from its temporary attack of nerves induced by the flood of new war declarations and the coming Balkan developments are awaited with normal confidence and optimism.

Though still hoping against hope that King Constantine will be able to keep Greece out of the war, the seeming certainty of Greece's entry already has been discounted militarily and politically, and should prove no further shock to the steadied Teuton nerves. The public is being well prepared for the eventuality of Greece coming in and there is plenty of unvarnished significant news, such as the report of a revolution in Greek Macedonia and disarmament of a part of Saloniki's Greek garrison, which is still loyal to the King. Rumors and speculations continue to fly about Berlin today, the most interesting being that in case Greece enters the war King Constantine will abdicate.

AUSTRIANS LAUD BULGARS.

Vienna Papers Say Russia Forced Rumania Into War.

VIENNA, Sept. 2, (via Berlin to London, Sept. 3.)—The Austrian newspapers are devoting much space to lauding Bulgaria, whose entry into conflict with Rumania was hastened by the demand of the Rumanian Minister at Sofia for his passports. It is contended that Rumania's declaration against Bulgaria was due to Russia's pressure. The Neue Freie Presse says:

"The Russian Emperor foams at the mouth every time he thinks of Bulgaria, because that country reserves the right to think and act independently, thus opposing Pan-Russian ambitions."

The other papers also refer to this as being the sole reason for Rumanian action, declaring that eagerness to teach Bulgaria a lesson had caused Russia to do her utmost to induce Rumania to enter the war.

A strategic regrouping of the Austro-Hungarian forces, the newspapers contend, was absolutely necessary, and while the evacuation of Kronstadt is regretted, attention is drawn to the fact that the military situation called for this manoeuvre. Official circles believe that nothing has been lost by withdrawing to the present line, which was picked for defensive purposes long ago.

There is no doubt that the central governments were taken unawares by Rumania, owing to assurances given by Bucharest, which, however, it is asserted here, consisted of nothing more than a well-planned, well-executed series of deceptions.

The latest reports from Transylvania, it is contended, prove that the Rumanians and Russians started hostilities a full hour before the Rumanian Minister at Vienna, Mavro-Cordato, presented the note to the Austrian Government declaring war.

The people of Vienna accept the new situation philosophically, finding comfort in the thought that the list of their enemies must soon be exhausted. The Rumanian declaration seems to have importance here only so far as a longer front is now exposed to the Russians and there are half a million new troops to meet. Confidence is expressed by the people in their own and the troops of their allies, as well as in their leaders. The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of the German General Staff is not the least factor in this confidence, his name meaning as much to the Austrians as to the Germans.

EXPLAIN AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

Transylvania Army Hasn't Started to Fight, Correspondents Say.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The Vossische Zeitung's correspondent at Austrian Army Headquarters wires:

"The Rumanian advance guard, pressing forward on Hungarian soil yesterday, exerted its greatest pressure against the heights at Orsova. The forces opposing them in five days of continuous hard fighting against an enemy whose strength was constantly increasing saw themselves obliged to withdraw their line of defense to ground east of the Hercules Baths and across the Cerna to its west bank. On the rest of the Transylvanian front the day passed quietly, the Rumanians taking possession of the evacuated territory, but so far entering Hermannstadt only with patrols."

The Lokal-Anzeiger's correspondent wires from Austrian Headquarters:

"Regarding the intentions of the defenders nothing may be said except that, painful as it is to see these sites of an old kultur in the border zone of Transylvania fall into the hands of the enemy, there is satisfaction in recognizing firm decisions on the part of the defense. The Transylvanian army might have defended Transylvania honorably step for step for days, but it would not have been able to hold the boundary line, and it would have lost much precious blood in such course. As it is, it has preserved its smashing power.

"The Transylvanian army has really not yet got itself into the fight, and will not do so until there are prospects of achieving intentions that are harbored. Our Transylvanian army that has consequently remained absolutely intact thus constitutes a standing menace for the enemy, who is only apparently advancing on an easy path of victory."

Tisza Admits Weakness of Defense.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 4, (via Amsterdam to London.)—In reply to questions regarding the reason Rumanian troops were allowed to penetrate Hungarian territory, Count Stephan Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, speaking in the Upper Chamber, said:

"The long Hungarian boundary at many points offered openings to the Rumanians, and so long as no great forces are at the disposal of the defenders, Hungary is always exposed to the danger of being surprised by a superior enemy. When Rumania's military activity was observed at the frontier it was impossible to send adequate forces to defend Transylvania owing to the Russian offensive further north. We had only men enough to delay the Rumanian advance, and this our troops accomplished most heroically.

"The Rumanian advance only succeeded short distances from the frontier. A change will come as soon as our countermeasures come into effect."

MORAHT TAKES ROSY VIEW.

Says Bulgars Have Little to Fear from Army at Saloniki.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Major Moraht in the Tageblatt writes:

"The Rumanian pressure in Transylvania is increasing. The systematically prepared invasion of the enemy is everywhere succeeding with the exception of the southern part of the front in the region of Orsova and the Baths of Hercules. Why just this position is so tenaciously held may not be disclosed now. However, it is a matter of joy that the defense is succeeding. Unfortunately Hermannstadt had to be evacuated, so that the front of our allies here runs east to the Maros River.

"Meanwhile the Rumanians on all the railroad lines running from Turnu Severin and Bucharest southward are sending troops to the Danube boundary. Whether they will maintain themselves defensively or attempt to force a crossing cannot yet be determined. Neither is anything definitely known of the advance of a greater Russian army through Dobrudja.

"On the other hand, the political situation has grown considerably clearer in the last few days by Turkey's and Bulgaria's declaration of war on Rumania. The Russian-Rumanian enemies will be forced to employ greater caution. It is only 300 kilometers from the Turkish base of Adrianople, mostly by rail, to the Bulgarian-Rumanian border.

"The utterances of Bulgarian statesmen ring very confidently, and, since the Bulgarian Army has little to fear from the Entente army at Saloniki, it seems very probable that the Bulgarian-Turkish forces will be strong enough to cope with offensive attempts of the enemy.

"Our enemies are straining everything to obtain the reinforcement of the Greek Army. The Entente army will thereby become more conglomerate than it already is. The political situation seems for a second time to have saved this Saloniki army from a catastrophe. The final reckoning must be postponed.

"This dubious expeditionary force has no important influence on the general situation, particularly as Turkey has won successes in the Caucasus which will give her a certain freedom in using her reserves."

BOSTON FINDS A TAX LEAK.

Municipality Failed to Assess Private Passageways.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—It has just been discovered that millions of dollars' worth of real estate, used as private passageways, has escaped for years the payment of taxes. The matter was brought to the attention of the Street Commissioners by the construction of a building on a $100,000 piece of land which until recently had escaped assessment, having been used as a private passageway.

The present owners are clearly within their rights in building, and their title to what had hitherto been used as a passageway has been confirmed by the Land Court. The property contains about 5,200 square feet, and is valued at $15 a square foot. There are several private parks that have never paid taxes.

ALL ROADS REMOVE STRIKE EMBARGOES

New York Freight Houses to be Open Tomorrow for All Classes of Freight.

STRIKEBREAKERS PAID OFF

Managers Busy Demobilizing Men Gathered to Run Trains—Some Have Thirty-Day Contracts.

Shippers in New York and elsewhere will find the railroads ready as usual tomorrow to accept freight of all classes. Every road in the country yesterday lifted the embargoes declared on all classes of goods when a strike seemed imminent, and the only prohibitions remaining in effect were those on shipments to the seaboard of foreign-bound freight for which no water transportation is available. Such embargoes have been in force from time to time on roads terminating at New York. Those existing when the more sweeping provisions of the strike embargoes were proclaimed will remain in effect.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford, the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were among the roads that took the expected action yesterday in announcing that they were once more ready to throw open their freight houses to all classes of commodities.

Many local freight yard crews worked overtime yesterday moving the vast accumulation of freight that resulted from the embargo warning a few days ago. The clean-up work will continue today, so that when business is resumed tomorrow after a two-day holiday all the railroads hope to have overcome the temporary congestion.

Those offices of railroads usually accessible to the public were closed as usual yesterday because of the holiday, but behind shut doors in operating offices where the outsider seldom penetrates the work of demobilizing strikebreaking forces, assembled at great cost of time, energy, and expense, went forward rapidly.

Some thousands of eager would-be railroaders who enjoyed the hospitality of companies in New York for some days and drew retaining fees principally for waiting, found themselves yesterday out of jobs but materially in pocket. Many of them had done no work at all to earn pay that ranged from $5 to $10 a day. Others had attended schools of instruction established by their employers.

A considerable number of the strikebreakers were employed on contracts which have still a week, and some even a month, to run. Operative heads will decide tomorrow when they return to their offices whether to pay them and let them go or to exact some form of service from them for the periods for which they were engaged.

The work of restoring the railroad police systems of the country to normal was begun yesterday, too. Practically every railroad had hired, drilled, and equipped extra forces of guards ready to be sent out on patrol at a moment's notice, had the strike occurred. As rapidly as possible these men will be released now that need for them seems not to be imminent.

It was said yesterday that the principal roads, wiser by their experience, will keep careful records of all they learned in the matters of assembling strikebreakers and guards, in order that duplication of much of the work may be avoided, should the need for such forces arise again.

MORE REVENUE FOR ROADS.

Some Commercial Bodies Urge Increase in Payment for Mails.

The victory of the four railway brotherhoods in winning the eight-hour day by Congressional enactment has given impetus to agitations for permitting the railroads to increase their revenues. One of the concessions suggested which has aroused favorable comment among commercial organizations of the country is that the Interstate Commerce Commission take over the task of arranging a more equitable method of payment by the Government for transportation of the mails.

A campaign with this new arrangement in view was started by the Merchants' Association of New York City some time ago, and a bulletin issued by that organization and sent to the newspapers yesterday tells how the suggestion was received by various business men's associations throughout the country. The Merchants' Association is of the opinion that payment according to space taken up by mail articles instead of by weight as it is now would be fairer to the carriers, and with the exception of the St. Mary's (Ohio) Commercial Club, one of the organizations quoted in the bulletin, all the associations that have gone on record seem to favor this method.

Among those mentioned as being in favor of having the Interstate Commerce Commission readjust the rates are the Avon Park Board of Trade of Avon, Fla.; the Board of Trade of Seffner, Fla.; the Board of Trade of Haines City, Fla., and the Toledo Commerce Club. The St. Mary's Commercial Club indorses the proposed jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but opposes the space-payment plan.

"It is unqualifiedly the belief of the Trustees of the Toledo Commerce Club," a resolution adopted by that organization says, "that the railways are entitled to a fair return on a reasonable investment properly devoted to the public service and that each class of service should be self sustaining and, realizing that if the railroads are forced to produce one class of service at a loss they must necessarily recoup that loss on the other services, it is the belief of this organization that the determination as to the reasonableness of rates and adequacy of returns for all railroad transportation service should be placed in the hands of one administrative body."

TRAINMEN HERE MET IN SECRET

Cheers Greeted Code Message That Adamson Bill Had Passed.

Representatives of the four railway brotherhoods in this city told yesterday how the news of the Adamson Eight-Hour Day bill was received here at a secret meeting Saturday night called so that the men might learn whether there should be peace or war between the roads and their employes.

The meeting, according to the railroad men, was but one of 640 held in different parts of the country from San Francisco to Boston at the same time to await the action of Congress. Each of the meetings was presided over by the general Chairman of that particular division, and the places of meeting were not made public.

About 8 o'clock it was announced that a message had been received from Washington, and the meeting grew tense. The telegram came in code. What it actually said none but the union leaders will ever know. Perhaps the words were those which a railroad man said came in one of the 640 messages sent, "A big fire. Your house safe." The presiding officer opened his code book and turned over the pages while the men watched him in silence. In a minute he announced that the Eight-Hour bill had passed, and that it needed only President Wilson's signature to become a law.

Immediately there was an outburst of cheering, for all present knew that the President had promised to sign the bill if it should be passed, and the message meant that they had won their fight.

D. B. Robertson, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who with L. E. Shepherd, Senior Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors, took care of the interests of the brotherhoods in this city, said he had used the telephone and telegraph all day yesterday to make sure that every one of the 200 local Chairmen of employes of the roads coming into New York City knew officially that the strike order had been canceled.

The Text of the Railway Eight-Hour Bill as It Was Signed by President Wilson

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The text of the act of Congress to prevent the threatened strike of railroad trainmen, which became a law through President Wilson's approval today, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that:

Section One.—Beginning Jan. 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work, and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of all employes who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated, not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads, and electric interurban railroads, which are subject to the provisions of the act of Feb. 4, 1887, entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads, except railroads independently owned or operated, not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railway, and electric interurban railroads from any State or Territory in the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

Provided, That the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads though less than 100 miles in length whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal or transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in transfers of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants.

Section Two.—That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employes during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the President and Congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the President. That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries, per diem, traveling expenses of members and employes and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries, and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the Chairman of said commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Section Three.—That pending the report of the commission herein provided for and for a period of thirty days thereafter the compensation of railway employes subject to this act for a standard eight-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employes shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour work day.

Section Four.—That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $100, and not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

CROWDS GREET WILSON ON KENTUCKY JOURNEY

Trainmen Thank Him for the 8-Hour Law—President Vetoes All Platform Speeches.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 3.—Crowds gathered at every station where President Wilson's special train stopped today and tonight on the way to Hodgenville, Ky., where the Lincoln Homestead Memorial is to be accepted for the Government tomorrow. The President, having decided to have no politics on the trip, refused many insistent requests for speeches, but appeared on the platform frequently to greet the crowds and shake hands. The President left Washington just before noon today.

Everywhere the prevention of the railroad strike was mentioned, and various delegations of trainmen came to extend their thanks for the eight-hour day law signed at Washington this morning by the President.

The President left his car this morning and spent an hour in the car of Robert J. Collier of New York, talking with Senator Newlands, Senator Williams, Secretary Baker, Joseph W. Folk, counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Mr. Collier. The railroad trouble was discussed only in a general way.

At Charlottesville, Va., a large delegation of members of the railroad brotherhoods gave the President a bouquet of flowers from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

When the train stopped at Staunton, Va., several hundred persons were at the station. Some one in the crowd asked: "Does the old town look the same?"

"Well, when I lived here, I was only two years old," the President replied amid laughter.

At Clifton Forge, Va., more than 1,500 persons swarmed about the car and the President shook hands with as many as possible. Enthusiasm ran high at Ronceverte, W. Va., and Hinton, W. Va., as the President passed through. At the former place more than 500 persons appeared with a band and at the latter station a group of railroad employes, 400 strong, applauded as the President stepped on the observation platform. Cheering was continuous during the ten minutes spent at the place. At Charleston tonight there was a throng of several thousand persons.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 3.—Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and also of the Joint Congressional Subcommittee on Railroads, who is a member of the President's party, said tonight that he believed it impractical to consider the remainder of the President's proposed railroad legislation at this session of Congress. He announced that the joint subcommittee would investigate the situation created by the near-strike as soon as possible.

Both the President and Senator Newlands are particularly anxious that a bill be passed for an investigation of industrial disputes on railroads before strikes or lockouts are allowed, and also that the Interstate Commerce Commission be increased from seven to nine members. These questions very probably will be taken up in December.

RAIL UNIONS THANK WILSON.

Brotherhood Locals in St. Louis Send Resolutions to President.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Resolutions thanking President Wilson and Congress and also congratulating them on the passage of the eight-hour law were adopted today by local members of the four big railroad brotherhoods at a mass meeting.

The resolution read:

> We are not unmindful of the indefatigable efforts of the President of the United States to bring about an amicable adjustment of the eight-hour issue, and we know that the 400,000 members, their families and their friends appreciate his loyalty to our cause and we convey to President Wilson and Congress our thanks for them.

The resolution was telegraphed to President Wilson, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the chief executives of the four union organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—Bygones will be bygones, transportation, as far as the public is concerned, will be increased and augmented; wages will lend added working efficiency on all railroads, following the settlement of the threatened railroad strike, according to James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Murdock, as spokesman for the unionists here, said the most amiable relations would be maintained between the railroads and the men. He thinks there will be no resignations and no aftermath, and that the public will soon forget the incident.

TEXAS FARMERS SAY NATION PAID RANSOM

Contrast Eight-Hour Law with Inaction in Cotton Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 3.—Henry N. Pope, President of the Texas Farmers Union, issued the following statement today, commenting on the eight-hour law passed by Congress, Saturday:

"The people of this nation have, during the past week, passed through the most humiliating experience this Government has ever endured. A few labor union leaders have stood at the portals of Congress demanding that the Government give them a ransom or they would wreck society. This nation, instead of meeting the situation bravely, has delivered the goods in fear and trembling.

"Our American Congress has stood within the shadow of the Goddess of Justice and voted an increase in wages to 400,000 trainmen who are the highest paid laborers in the world, and never at any time mentioned the 350,000 trackmen who are perhaps the poorest paid workmen in the world, and who must subsist almost wholly upon the crumbs that the trainmen leave upon the table.

"When cotton was selling for 6 cents per pound two years ago and poverty stalked over the Southland, causing a greater financial loss to the Southern plowmen than the freeing of the slaves, Congress confessed inability to cope with the situation and stepped aside, letting this awful burden fall upon the backs of the tillers of the soil.

"The organized plowmen pleaded with Congress for relief, but we were told that it would not be constitutional for the Government to undertake to fix the price of cotton or to advance money on cotton in storage and that Congress was a slow moving body and could not meet emergencies."

ACTUAL 8-HOUR DAY URGED FOR TRAINMEN

E. A. Filene Says Safety to the Public Demands They Shall Not Work Longer.

APPEAL TO RAILWAY HEADS

Statistics Show Accidents Increase as Hours of Labor Are Extended.

Edward A. Filene, a Boston merchant and Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, issued a statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee calling upon railroad employers, now that the railroad eight-hour bill is a law, not to allow their employes to work longer than eight hours no matter how much they desire to do so. If the public is to pay the bills for the increased cost to the railroads, he said, it should be repaid by a greater safety from accidents.

"Now that the railroad eight-hour bill has become a law," said Mr. Filene, "there looms up a phase of it that is of the utmost importance to the party most interested in it, the party that will pay the costs in life and money—the general public. Regardless of all other arguments for or against the bill, it is a fact generally accepted that the danger of accident through any machine to workmen running it increases directly with the lengthening of the time they are at work. No statistics are more clear than those that show that the number of accidents increase as the day's work continues and that the accidents are at their highest at the end of a strenuous day's work; that is, that the element of fatigue is one of the greatest causes of the accidents which maim every year so great an army of our work people. With great good-will and determination both employers and employes have recognized this and 'point with pride' to the different victories won in decreasing the number of accidents, by reducing excessive hours of labor, as well as improving our machinery and the safeguards attached thereto.

"However important this is as regards the ordinary machines with which our factories are filled, it assumes a far greater importance when it is applied to the machinery of the railroads, and the reason for this is simple. On the ordinary machines, regrettable as any accident is, yet in almost all cases such accident is confined to the workman operating it and is, therefore, definitely limited; but when it comes to the machinery of the railroad, an accident means not only the maiming or possible death of the operator, but may and often does include a great number, sometimes hundreds, of the traveling public—children, women, and men, not to speak of the material loss.

"If our experience has shown us anything, it seems clear that it has shown us that eight hours ought to be the limit of strain in extra-hazardous employments, in which railroading is clearly included. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that if the public is to pay the bills, as we are told by the railroad executives in their interviews on the Eight Hour bill, it will mean that it shall now be repaid by a greater safety from the accidents so much to be deplored by every one; and the public has a right to demand, and will demand and does demand that the railroad managements now proceed to make the actual hours of work of the men upon whom our lives depend really conform to the law, by limiting the total working time of any day to eight hours, and not allowing the eight hours to be used merely as a wage basis for ten or twelve hours of actual work.

"There now looms up an opportunity for the beginning of a new relation between the railroads and the public, a relation based on a new extraordinary service, a service fundamental to the life and happiness of the traveling public."

Mr. Filene is connected with the William Filene's Sons Company of Boston, and is well known for his interest in industrial and labor problems.

SCHIFF PREFERRED A STRIKE.

Far Better if Brotherhoods Had Done Their Worst, Says Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—Jacob H. Schiff, commenting today on the situation created by the hasty legislation passed by Congress to avert the threatened railroad strike, said:

"A few men have forced their dictates upon the representatives of 100,000,000 people. It would have been far better if these men had been bidden to do their worst.

"If a strike had in reality come and could have been made effective, which is open to considerable doubt, the railroads under this duress would have doubtless had to give in, but the principle of arbitration would not have become sacrificed and democracy would not have been made a mockery and a sham.

"It is doubtful whether worse could have happened in an autocracy. One thing is certain, that incalculable harm has been done to the cause of labor itself."

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MIGHT HAVE STRUCK AUG. 20.

That Date Fixed and Changed—Mixups Over Rescinding Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It developed today that the railway brotherhoods, before being summoned to Washington by President Wilson three weeks ago, had agreed to call a strike, effective on Aug. 20. The orders then drafted were used when the strike finally was set for Labor Day. After having been printed in preparation for the proposed strike on Aug. 20 they were locked in a vault in New York. Decision a week ago last Saturday to order a strike the next day, when the majority of the committee of 640 were leaving for their homes, was followed by a hasty trip to New York by two representatives of the brotherhoods, who changed the strike date to Sept. 4, filling it in with a rubber stamp.

Hundreds of telegrams came to the brotherhood leaders at their hotel today. Most of them were congratulatory. One or two were from locals which had received no notice that the strike was off, so tomorrow morning, in some few far-away sections of the country, there may be temporary difficulties.

92 NEW LABOR LAWS IN 1916.

Congress and State Legislatures Enact Far-Reaching Measures.

The wage-earner received much attention by the lawmakers in 1916. During the session about to close Congress and State Legislatures passed ninety-two labor laws. These have to do with almost every phase of the question, dealing especially with the settlement of disputes between labor and capital and the time of the working day. The American Association for Labor Legislation made public yesterday a summary of new labor laws.

In making the report public Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the association, said two national laws were of special significance—one prohibiting the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of certain products in the preparation of which child labor under designated conditions had been employed, the other providing a model scale of workmen's compensation for personal injuries among Federal employes.

In Maryland a State Board is now authorized to prescribe rules of procedure for the arbitration of industrial disputes. This includes the power to conduct investigations, hold hearings, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to require the production of books and documents, and to administer oaths. South Carolina has created a board of three to investigate and promote agreements in strikes, and Massachusetts has amended the law regulating the procuring of strikebreakers. That State has also provided that forty-eight hours shall be the limit of a work week for public employes. The State is now to investigate the advisability of one day rest in seven for all employes in hotels and restaurants.

New laws affecting child labor have been passed and old ones strengthened in eleven States. South Carolina has raised the minimum working age from twelve to fourteen years. Massachusetts and New Jersey have made special provisions for part-time work for pupils who attend part time vocational schools.

Kentucky enacted a workmen's compensation law. Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York strengthened their compensation laws. Maryland enacted a mothers' pension law, and Massachusetts created a Commission on Social Insurance to study sickness, unemployment, and old age. This commission will report to the next Legislature.

"The reorganization and unification of the administration of labor laws continues," says the report. "The most noteworthy changes this year were in Maryland and New Jersey, where steps were taken toward consolidation of factory inspection and workmen's compensation administration."

CONGRESS POLITICIANS SEEK 8-HOUR CAPITAL

Each Party Ready to Blame the Other in Oratory that Will Fill Remainder of Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—With probably only four days remaining of this session of Congress some Senators intend to take advantage of the freedom of debate to comment fully on the circumstances attending the enactment of legislation to prevent the railroad strike. They will justify themselves on the ground that the rush of passing the strike bill did not afford opportunity to explain their attitudes at length. It is expected that the speeches will be partisan, Democrats defending President Wilson for adopting heroic measures to prevent the strike and Republicans attacking him on the ground that he was actuated by political expediency.

It is apparent that Republican criticism will be based on the contention that the President gave in to the brotherhoods in political fear.

The Democratic defense of the President is that he was confronted by a situation that admitted of no delay, and that the danger transcended the principle involved. Democratic Senators and Representatives will also say that it was an act of social justice to grant the eight-hour day to railroad workers.

Opinion differs as to what will be the political effect of the law. It is contended by some that President Wilson has been materially helped with union labor voters and that many others will give him credit for saving the country from a catastrophe. Contrary opinion is that the President has been hurt among people who insist that he permitted labor to dictate to him. It is pointed out that 80 per cent. of the railroad employes are not benefited by the legislation and that they will show resentment at the polls.

Senators and Representatives are not expected to declare themselves fully until they learn the trend of opinion. So while there will be a guarded outburst of campaign oratory here the subject will not be debated with extreme fervor until members have gone home and found out how their constituents feel.

VACATIONIST'S JOKE DECEIVED RANGELEY

Mrs. A. G. Calder's Jesting Introduction of Friend as Dorothy Canfield Caused a Mix-up.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., Sept. 3.—The Summer colony at Rangeley Lakes was laughing today at a joke which was perpetrated on some of its members through the introduction by Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, Jr., sister-in-law of the Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York, of a friend of hers as Dorothy Canfield, author of "The Bent Twig." The real Dorothy Canfield, in private life Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, is in France, where she is assisting her husband in the work of the American Ambulance.

Mrs. Calder and the supposed author, who is a friend, Mrs. George Jack of Elizabeth, N. J., stopped at the Munyon Camp here for a week, and when it was rumored that the author of "The Bent Twig" was with Mrs. Calder, efforts were made by many of the sojourners here to arrange social affairs in Mrs. Jack's honor.

Professor James M. Munyon of Philadelphia is one of those disappointed, it is said, over the discovery that he was not entertaining a real author at the camp. Another guest who, it is said, had intended arranging an entertainment for "Miss Canfield" was Mrs. Jean Harold Edouard St. Cyr, the widow of Rhinelander Stewart and of James Henry (Silent) Smith.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE 8-HOUR BILL

Continued from Page 1.

other labor leaders were ready at any time to do all they could to aid the railroad managers to work out new schedules in conformity with the eight-hour law. He does not share in the common belief that the law means merely a 25 per cent. increase in wages.

"When a man has a run that cannot be cut it will mean to him simply a 25 per cent. increase in pay," he explained. "But to many of the 400,000 men concerned it will mean the same pay with two more hours of their time at their own disposal. The railroad managers themselves did not mean what they said when they declared that the eight-hour day meant merely an increase in wages."

Put Cost At $20,000,000.

He said there were thousands of schedules which could be changed without cost to the railroads so that a man could do in eight hours all the work he now does in ten. This is how the brotherhood chiefs explain the difference between $60,000,000, the railroads' estimate of what it would cost to give the trainmen the eight-hour day, and $20,000,000, the estimate of the unions.

The labor leaders today made no effort to defend the unprecedented action of Congress in legislating wages for them. They argued that the President and not the brotherhoods took the matter to Congress, and that it was the legislators' own affair whether they paid the price the unions demanded to call off the strike. Whether or not the action of the lawmakers leads to demands from other workers for the eight-hour day, the unions consider as no concern of theirs.

"However, it must be remembered," said Mr. Garretson, "that Congress has power to legislate wages only for workers engaged in interstate commerce, as I look at it, and that of course narrows the field considerably."

Mr. Garretson admitted that it was most likely that the success of the brotherhoods in getting the eight-hour day would lead to concerted action by the 1,600,000 workers on railroads who are not engineers, firemen, conductors, or trainmen.

"It is only human," he said, "that these men should try to get the eight-hour day, and I hope to God they succeed."

Mr. Garretson said it was absurd to hold that all classes of workers would be running to Congress for the eight-hour day, because, he said, Congress could not, under the Constitution, do anything for them unless they were engaged in interstate work. He thought that outside of railroad workers, only sailors would be justified in appealing to Congress under the precedent the lawmakers set in legislating more wages for the railroad workers. He pointed out that in the Seamen's bill Congress had already legislated for sailors.

To Press Underwood Proposal.

While the railroad executives have declared that they will press the Underwood proposal for regulating of wages on railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, defeated in the Senate yesterday, before the next Congress, the labor leaders do not believe that such a law will be enacted. They believe that the force of organized labor, which insists on retaining the right of collective bargaining, will halt the adoption of such a measure.

But what the labor leaders do believe is that the action of Congress should lead to the enactment of a measure giving the Federal Government entire regulation of the railroads, taking that power away from the States. This is one thing the brotherhoods and the railroads agree upon—that the dual regulation of railways by the Federal Government and State Governments puts an unnecessary burden on the carriers.

"At present," said Mr. Garretson, "under the dual regulation it is unlawful for a railroad to do something on one side of an imaginary State line, and unlawful for the railroad not to do it a mile further along in another State. This is a nuisance, and just so far as the Federal Government keeps on legislating as affects the railroads it should grant the relief that would come by a sane and comprehensive system of Federal regulation. Right now I pledge myself to do all that I can to bring that about."

Sees Government Ownership.

Mr. Garretson said that as he believed the action of Congress in legislating the eight-hour day on the railroads leads logically to Federal regulation of all railways, so he believed that Federal regulation would lead to Government ownership of railroads.

"If the Government keeps on regulating," said the labor leader, "the inevitable question will arise in vital form, 'What of the road that does not make a profit under such regulation?' Will not the Government be responsible for guaranteeing an income on the investment? This means but one thing—that the Government must take over that road and operate it. But if the Government must operate the roads that do not make money under its regulation, why should it not take over the roads that flourish under the same regulation? Why should it not get the profit if it makes good the deficit?

"Therefore, I say that I would vote for Government ownership as the lesser of two evils. There are many arguments against it, not the least of which is that nowhere in the world is there such service as has been built up in America under the competitive operation of railroads. On the other hand, some Governments have made a sorry business of conducting railroads. But the Post Office is the great example that the American Government can operate a great business successfully. Perhaps the example of the Post Office answers the argument that because of politics the Government could not successfully operate the railroads."

Mr. Garretson did not believe that the outcome of the strike crisis meant that there would never be the danger again of a national railroad strike.

"I might say that there would never be the danger again unless the railroad managers blinded themselves to the seriousness of the situation," he said. "But that is just what happened in this case. You may say that Congress can act again, but I tell you that Congress would not act if the President didn't wish it to act. In this case if we hadn't had a President of the United States who was willing to stake his own fortunes in a supreme effort to head off the strike it would have taken place before this."

Mr. Garretson was asked to say, now that the crisis was over, whether he would insist that the labor leaders would have "gone through" with the strike.

Garretson Expected a Strike.

"We would," he snapped. "I believed all along the strike would come. I despaired of Congress taking the action it did. It was not until Friday, when I was notified that the Republican Senators would not filibuster, that I had any real hope that it would be averted."

While some persons believe seriously that President Wilson's rôle will hurt him in the Fall campaign, that belief is not shared by the labor leaders. They say that before Nov. 4 the people will have forgotten all about every phase of the situation except that President Wilson averted the strike.

Incidentally, it became known today that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania perhaps deserves large credit for the passage of the eight-hour bill in the Senate. When the Republican Senators held a caucus before the Senate took up the bill for final passage the political aspect of the situation was taken into consideration.

There were Republican Senators who wished to filibuster against the measure. It was finally decided, however, that it would not be the best policy to do so, and it was arranged that Republican Senators should make speeches for The Congressional Record against the measure and vote against it, but they would not, by filibustering, prevent the Democratic members from averting the strike. In this way the Republicans not only dodged all responsibility for the so-called indignity of the legislation, but they avoided responsibility for bringing the strike upon the nation.

Penrose Plan Carried Out.

It is known that Senator Penrose had much to do with arriving at this solution of the dilemma in which the Republican Senators found themselves. That this plan was well carried out is shown by the fact that there was only one Republican Senator who voted for the measure, La Follette of Wisconsin, and he did not attend the conference of Republican Senators.

While the Congressmen, with the strike crisis off their hands, are preparing to get away Wednesday or Thursday, they continue to say that they will do something at the next Congress to work out a solution of the situation. But there are many who believe that the rest of President Wilson's program will not be carried out, and that the result of the whole thing will be that if the report of the commission created in the eight-hour measure shows that the railroads deserve an increase in freight rates the Administration will look favorably upon an action by the Interstate Commerce Commission granting such an increase.

Before leaving Washington the labor leaders are tonight preparing a circular to be sent to all the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods telling them just what they have won.

Mr. Garretson was asked if he would tell just what the measure meant to a worker.

"That is a very complicated question," he said. "But take the example of the man who now earns $2,000 a year. If his run can be shortened or adjusted so that he works eight hours, the bill gives him two more hours a day to himself at the same pay. If his run cannot be shortened, it gives him $2,500 a year instead of $2,000.

"It should be pointed out that everything the members of the brotherhoods get applies also to the workers in the same classes of labor who are not members of the brotherhoods."

When he leaves Washington tomorrow morning, Mr. Garretson will go to Grand Rapids, Iowa, his home, where on Sept. 14 he will celebrate his sixtieth birthday. As soon as he can so arrange his affairs, he expects to leave New York on a sailing ship for a trip around Cape Horn.

W. G. Lee, President of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen, left Washington tonight. W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, will leave tomorrow.

While the railroads are preparing to attack the constitutionality of the law as soon as possible, and while some of the executives had hoped that it might be declared void before Jan. 1, the day it goes into operation, the opinion was advanced today by those familiar with the course of such procedure that the attorneys for the railroads would probably not begin a legal attack upon the law until after it was put in operation.

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JAPAN MAKES NEW DEMANDS ON CHINA

Defines Four Essentials for Settlement of the Difficulty in Eastern Mongolia.

WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Insists on Police Rights—Proposals Would Eliminate Their Authority, Chinese Officials Believe.

PEKING, Sept. 3.—Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, has presented to the Chinese Foreign Office four demands for a settlement of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Chenghiatun, in Eastern Mongolia, on Aug. 13, when fifty Chinese and seventeen Japanese were killed or wounded. The Japanese demands follow:

"First—Dismissal of the Chinese officers in command of the troops.

"Second—The withdrawal of Chinese troops from the district in which the trouble arose.

"Third—Indemnification of the families of the Japanese killed.

"Fourth—The granting to Japan of police rights in Inner Mongolia."

The Japanese insist that the demands are light, but the Chinese officials regard them as virtually an elimination of Chinese authority in Inner Mongolia.

Chen Chin-tao, the acting Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, is withholding his reply to Japan until full reports are available from a special agent who has been sent to Chengchiatun.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The demands made on China by the Japanese Government for a settlement of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops are interpreted by Far Eastern students as possibly containing elements of serious disturbance of the political situation in the Orient. The fourth and final of these demands—that China grant to Japan police rights in Inner Mongolia—is considered the most important and far reaching, because, if it is the purpose of Japan at this time to insist upon police rights for all of Inner Mongolia, it would be regarded as not only a severe demand on the Chinese Government, but also a serious infringement of Chinese sovereignty over Inner Mongolia and a virtual revival of what Japan was understood to be seeking when the original twenty-one demands were presented in 1915.

Inner Mongolia is a vast territory. To grant Japan police rights in all of Inner Mongolia would seriously impair Chinese sovereignty over a very large region. Those familiar with the situation said tonight that they found it difficult to believe that Japan was demanding police rights for more than what is known as Eastern Inner Mongolia, or perhaps for police rights only along that portion of Eastern Inner Mongolia through which the projected Japanese branch railway line is to be built northwestward from the South Manchurian Railway. Even if the demands for police rights were restricted so as to embrace only this territory they are considered extremely important and well worth careful scrutiny.

In any event the news from Peking that Baron Hayashi had presented to the Chinese Foreign Office such a demand was considered extremely interesting in well-informed quarters in Washington.

No confirmation of the original dispatch from Peking has been received here, but the situation was known to be developing, and it has been anticipated that the Japanese Government would present demands of some sort as a result of the clash at Chengchiatun. This place is destined to be on the branch line which the Japanese plan to build from the South Manchurian Railway. In June of the present year the Japanese sent out a surveying party to fix the route of the proposed new line. Chengchiatun is on the surveying line about sixty-three miles from the main line of railway. The projected railway is to pass through Chengchiatun to Taonan-fu, where it would turn westward into Inner Mongolia, and probably ultimately go toward Peking toward the south. Taonan-fu is about four days' horseback ride from Peking.

The first three of the Japanese demands—dismissal of Chinese officers who commanded the troops during the clash, withdrawal of Chinese troops from the district where the trouble arose, and indemnification of the families of Japanese soldiers killed in the fight—would not be considered severe if it can be proved that the Chinese were the aggressors. If Chinese Government troops deliberately fired on Japanese soldiers and were at fault, the Chinese Government would be expected to make reparation. Whether they were aggressors is regarded as a question of fact to be determined carefully.

READY FOR LINCOLN DAY.

Hodgenville Expects Great Throng to Hear President's Speech.

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—All preparations for the ceremonies which will mark the presentation to the nation tomorrow of the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, the memorial which shelters it and the farm upon which it stands, have been completed.

Many of the nation's notable figures will be present, including President Wilson, who will deliver the chief address at the ceremonies, and Secretary of War Baker. Arrangements have been made for parking several thousand automobiles, and special trains will be run from all parts of the State. The crowd is expected to be the largest which ever gathered in Central Kentucky.

President Wilson and his party are expected to arrive on a special train about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. They will be met at Louisville by a delegation of the General Committee, which will accompany the President's party to Hodgenville, and here motor cars will be waiting to take them to the Lincoln farm, about two miles away. The committee of which this delegation is a part is made up of several hundred members representing every county in the State.

The presentation ceremonies will begin shortly after the arrival of the President and his party at the Lincoln farm, probably about 11 o'clock.

WOMAN AND 2 MEN SHOT.

Mrs. Lockie Wounded Trying to Protect a Neighbor.

Two men and a woman were taken to the North Hudson Hospital, in Weehawken, N. J., late last night suffering from gunshot wounds received in a fight earlier in the evening at Cliffside, N. J. The woman, Mrs. Fannie Lockie, 40 years old, of 238 Nagle Street, was operated on immediately, and is not expected to live. Gidon Biscotti, one of the men, was shot in the body and head. It was said at the hospital that he would die. The other man, Tony Pinto, who lived at the Nagle Street house, is seriously wounded in the head.

The men were arguing in the house next to that of Mrs. Lockie, and when she heard them become violent she went in to protect Pinto. All three then came outside, and a moment later the shooting started. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Lockie and Pinto on the ground. Biscotti had fled, but was found shortly.

MISS WILSON LOSES BAG.

President's Daughter Advertises for Articles Missed on Auto Trip.

While automobiling from New York to Shadow Lawn, N. J., on Friday afternoon Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson lost a handbag containing a sum of money, a check, a gold pin, and some personal articles. She has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES, through the Lost and Found column, to help her find it.

She is sure the bag was in the car when St. George, S. I., was reached, but it was gone when the automobile drew up in Long Branch in front of the President's Summer home. Miss Wilson offers a liberal reward for the return of the bag and its contents.

BIG TESTING DEPOT FOR AVIATION CORPS

Army to Have a Great Experimental Station to Try Out Aircraft Inventions.

SITE TO COST $300,000

Col. Squier and His Aids to be Assisted by Henry Souther and Other Expert Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A permanent experimental and inspection station for the use of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, which is destined to be the greatest and most completely equipped plant of its kind in the world, is to be established at some point in the eastern section of the country. The site for the plant has been selected and the plans for the buildings, laboratories, and other structures which will be located upon it have been drawn. Congress has appropriated $300,000 to pay for the site.

At this station aeroplanes of every type will be tested, the gasoline motor will become a matter of constant study and experimentation, inventions, or even suggestions of those who are interested in aviation will be tested without cost to the inventor, in fact everything pertaining to the flying machine, as well as instruments and other things needed in the equipment of military aeroplanes, will be subjected to complete and final tests, and their value for the purposes intended finally and definitely established.

The official title of the station will be "The Army Aircraft Experimental Plant and Proving Ground." Eminent civilian engineers as well as army officers of proved ability in the field of aviation will be members of the staff in charge of the station and its work.

To Help Inventors.

For months the officers under Colonel George O. Squier, Chief of the Aviation Section, have been at work perfecting the plans for this station. The plant will not be a factory in any sense of the word, but is planned and designed to help manufacturers and inventors and to make it possible for them not only to aid themselves but the Government as well without cost to themselves. It was pointed out today by one of the officers who has aided in planning this station that there are many talented men in this country who have suggested in the past or will do so in the future ideas among which are many which are certain to prove of value in the development of the army aviation section, and the aeroplane industry, but who because of their limited means are unable to develop those ideas and inventions. For such as these the new army station will always have an open door.

The estimated cost of the buildings to be erected is $165,000, while the yearly maintenance cost is put at about $130,000, and this money is now available under the military bill signed recently by President Wilson.

The purposes to which this plant and proving ground will be put as stated in an official memorandum to Colonel Squier are as follows:

Testing aeroplanes made by manufacturers throughout the country for climb, speed range, controllability, stability, &c. Correcting faults and weaknesses in such aeroplanes brought out by tests, general development, and improvement.

Testing aeroplane motors on the stand for power, endurance, reliability, fuel economy, &c. Correcting defects in power plants brought out by tests.

Testing aeroplane motors in flight (mounted in standard or experimental aeroplanes) for general suitability and correcting the faults developed.

Developing inventions pertaining to aviation, when inventors cannot afford to do so.

Testing in flight instruments and accessories pertaining to aviation made by manufacturers throughout the country. Correcting faults in these brought out by tests.

Making (from designs of full-scale aeroplanes) exact models and testing them in the wind tunnel for aerodynamic coefficients, resistance derivatives, and rotary resistance derivatives, from which the degrees of symmetric and assymetric stability (statical and dynamical) may be calculated.

Designing, constructing, testing, and developing by progressive remodeling aeroplanes of various types, designing new types, and improving old types. It is entirely possible that as results of such work complete factory drawings of service aeroplanes could be made that would permit, in an emergency, furniture manufacturing firms and sheet metal working shops to make all parts of these machines, ready for assembly.

Designing, building, testing, and developing radio equipments for aeroplanes.

Designing, building, testing, and developing machine gun mounts, bomb-dropping devices, &c. An officer of the Ordnance Department should be detailed to help in this work.

Designing, making, testing, and developing instruments and accessories pertaining to aviation.

Testing balloons, captive kite, dirigible, &c., made by manufacturers throughout the country. Correcting faults and weaknesses in balloons brought out in tests.

Instructing and training inspectors (to reside at factories where machines are being built to our order) in testing material, calculating stresses, and in distinguishing between good and bad practice in structural details, &c. Through the medium of a well-trained corps of inspectors, in addition to insuring structural integrity, proper quality of material, and grade of workmanship in machines for our service, co-operation between manufacturers and the army, making for improvement in the products of both, could be effected.

The experimental and inspection department should include an intelligence bureau, whose function it would be to obtain from our foreign attaches and from foreign technical periodicals, &c., the reports of progress in the science made in Europe, and to translate, file, and index such reports for reference.

Employs Noted Expert.

The aviation section has employed as a consulting engineer Henry Souther, who is one of the country's best known authorities on everything that pertains to the gasoline motor, and is also a metallurgist of world-wide recognition.

Under Mr. Souther there has been organized an inspection corps, the members of which have been drawn from civil life, and all of whom are qualified engineers. These inspectors are assigned to the different aeroplane manufacturing plants which are given Government contracts, and every machine turned out for the army is constructed under the eyes of these inspectors, whose duty it is to see that every detail of the approved designs is followed, and that only tested and approved material is used.

These inspectors submit daily reports to the Technical Board of the Aviation Section, and the result is that for the first time in the history of the industry in this country there has been established real co-operation between the Government and the manufacturers. Every detail of construction which now causes a difference of opinion, all motor troubles, and other matters, are now referred back to the Technical Board for advice and suggestion.

The United States Bureau of Standards is also now working with the Aviation Section, and to it is intrusted much of the work of testing of materials and various propositions, which are suggested for the development of those materials. Every piece of material now used in the manufacture of Government machines is thoroughly tested by the inspectors before it goes into the machine.

For the perfection of the wireless apparatus operated from aeroplanes the Government has obtained the services of some of the best known wireless engineers in this country, several famous ordnance experts are giving their time to the perfection of devices for the dropping of high explosives from aircraft of various types, automobile engineers are aiding in the solution of motor and gasoline problems, while one of the biggest manufacturing plants in the country is now at work trying to produce a metal propeller to supplant the wooden propellers, which have been the cause of so much trouble in the past.

These are just a few of the many things that officers of the Aviation Section of the army, and eminent engineers from civil life, are doing to make the aviation arm of the service among the best equipped and most efficient in the world.

POLICE SCARED WITNESSES.

Assistant District Attorney Brings Back Four Wanted in Vice Inquiry.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith returned from Boston last night, where he has been rounding up witnesses in the vice investigation which is being conducted by the District Attorney. Mr. Smith brought back two men and two women, who left New York ten days ago after being served with subpoenas to appear before the Grand Jury.

According to Mr. Smith, the testimony of the witnesses he has brought back implicates three members of the detective force, each of whom has served twelve years. Also a man higher up in the Police Department has been named to the District Attorney as participating in the graft obtained from members of the underworld.

The witnesses, Mr. Smith said, when asked why they left the city after having received the subpoenas, asserted that detectives on the police force guilty of graft were leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to block the District Attorney's investigation. The witnesses said detectives came to them the night before they were to appear before the Grand Jury and threatened them not only with physical violence but also with being "framed up." Therefore, they said, they ran away.

While in Boston Mr. Smith asked the Police Department there to watch out for a noted New York gunman, the member of a famous east side gang, who went to Boston recently and assaulted a scout sent there by District Attorney Swann to learn the whereabouts of certain witnesses.

APPEALS TO RAILWAY MEN.

Member of Parliament Admits English Situation is Serious.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Addressing a meeting of railway men at Derby today, James Henry Thomas, member of Parliament for that constituency and Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, referred to the unrest in the railway world arising from the men's demands for increased wages owing to the cost of food.

He declared that the Government's intervention had failed to bring the two parties together. Some of the railway workers had threatened to cease work immediately unless satisfactory assurances were given, and he appealed to them not to precipitate matters, although he declared that the situation was becoming dangerous.

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The enthusiasm for France inspired by Lafayette is re-inspired by Perrier.

AMERICAN epicures have always preferred the French vintages: they now equally prefer the famous French water—Perrier. It quenches hot-weather thirst.

Bubbling with its own Carbonic Gas.

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FRENCH NATURAL SPARKLING TABLE WATER

For de luxe Punch Lemonade or High-ball.

Obtainable at all high-class Hotels, Restaurants, and Grocers
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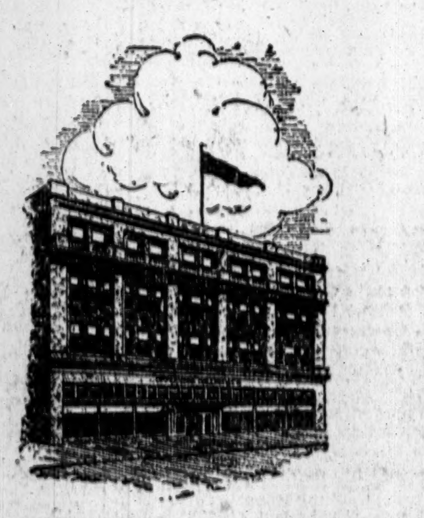
Famous writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by THE NEW YORK TIMES, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound Vols. I., II. and III., $2 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.



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The New Brooklyn Store with entrances on both Fulton and Bridge Streets

ANNOUNCING Our New Brooklyn Store

We take pleasure in announcing the opening of our New Brooklyn Store

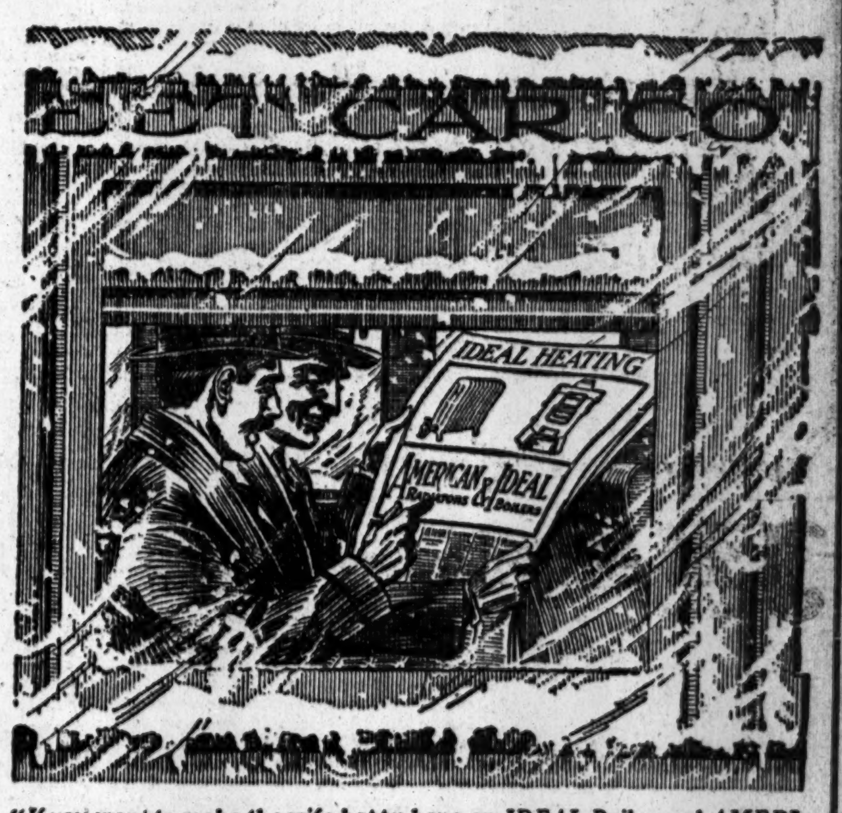
On Monday, September 11, at 10 A. M.

You will find the New Store *remarkable* in many ways. We have tried to make it perfect in every modern detail (big or little) that will mean more pleasure to shoppers and more comfort to the clerks who shall wait on you.

It will be several times bigger than the older store you know so well—whose place it takes.

Above all, it will be a Store of thoughtful, cheerful service—of almost *intimate* service.

Please note the opening day carefully on your calendar for *visiting*. We promise that your visit will be a *distinct pleasure.*



Decide for ideal winter comfort

There's the best thing you can put in your house—I know from experience. Never had a bit of trouble—house always warm and my coal bill smallest it has ever been. Wife says she couldn't live here without the heating outfit of

"If you want to make the wife happy have an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators—the house is like June all the time"

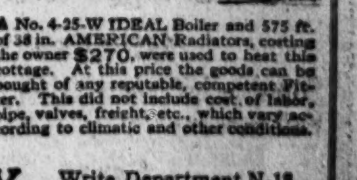
AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

High-grade, lowest cost heating for cottage or mansion, *old* or new.

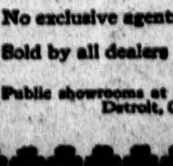
IDEAL Boilers eliminate waste and give *most* heat for the least money. They burn all local fuels and their long firing periods—8, 10, 12 hours in zero, or 24 hours in normal cold weather—cut down attention to almost nothing. Never wear out or need repairs—always ready for the coldest snap and easily put in old buildings.

AMERICAN Radiators are attractive in appearance—many styles to choose from and made in all styles to fit in out-of-the-way places.

Insist upon IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Write for "IDEAL Heating," and talk with your dealer.



A No. 4-25-W IDEAL Boiler and 575 ft. of 38 in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $270, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.



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18 PERSONS INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Motor Mishaps Result in Five Arrests in and Near the City.

TRAIN HITS STALLED CAR

Machine Is Demolished, but Boy Drivers Escape From Wreck With Minor Hurts.

Eighteen persons were injured yesterday in automobile and motor cycle accidents in New York and vicinity. Five persons involved in motor mishaps were arrested.

Two of those made prisoners were William Simpson, 18 years old, of Newark, and Henry Terp, 16 years old of Garwood, N. J. Policeman Loerch of the Garwood force, met the boys walking into that place at 1 o'clock in the morning. They were dusty, their clothes were torn, and cuts and bruises marked their bodies. The policeman questioned them and they admitted that an automobile in which they had been riding had been wrecked "down the road."

The policeman found the automobile near the Rock Avenue crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It was a wreck. The boys explained that their engine had stalled on the tracks and that a train had struck the car. How they escaped alive, not to mention without serious injury, they could not say.

Policeman Loerch inquired about the ownership of the automobile. The boys said that it had been lent to them, but when Loerch looked up the license number, he found that the car belonged to Samuel Colt of Newark. He, therefore, arrested the boys and notified the Newark authorities.

Five persons were injured yesterday afternoon when their automobile overturned at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. David Berkwortz, 35 years old, of 220 Delancey Street, Manhattan, was driving, and with him were his wife, Herman Boritz, 21 years old, Louis Finger, the same age, and Louis Kohl, 24 years old. The last three live at 210 Delancey Street.

Berkwortz attempted to make a sharp turn to avoid another automobile. The wheels of his car skidded; the automobile hit the curb, turned over, and the occupants were thrown out. Finger suffered a fracture of the left ankle and lacerations of the head and face. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. The others suffered painful cuts and bruises, but were able to go home.

Policeman Hellwig of the Wakefield Station, on duty at 218th Street, early yesterday morning saw an automobile with glaring headlights approaching in White Plains Avenue. He signaled the driver to stop, intending to summon him to court for violation of the law requiring the dimming of lights, and Dr. Henry Hart of 671 East 216th Street, who was at the wheel of the automobile, brought it to a standstill in the middle of the car tracks in White Plains Avenue, earth banks on either side preventing his turning out. While Hellwig was talking to the doctor, a trolley car crashed into the automobile from behind, throwing out Dr. Hart, his wife, and Mrs. Katherine Richter, of 3,744 Olinville Avenue. Mrs. Hart suffered a serious injury to her spine, and Mrs. Richter was injured internally. Dr. Hart was bruised about the face and body.

Mrs. William Barry of Elizabeth, N. J., received a fractured arm, and Mrs. Sophie Grot of Rahway, N. J., was painfully bruised yesterday when the automobile in which they were riding with Henry Grother, a merchant of Rahway, ran into another at 232d Street and Broadway.

Minnie Henker, 25 years old, of 2,419 Bedford Avenue, and Annie Ewerls, 40 years old, of 1,315 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, were knocked down and injured in the afternoon at Clarendon Road and Flatbush Avenue by an automobile driven by John Mason, 21 years old, of 4,814 Avenue N, Flatbush. Mason was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

Bayard Copp of Manhattan was also arrested at Queens Boulevard and Ramsey Street, Elmhurst, L. I., after his automobile had collided with another at a corner and caused internal injuries to Mrs. Rose Deripich of 214 Cathedral Parkway, an occupant of the other car.

Ferdinand Schulz of Winfield, L. I., made a sharp turn with an automobile he was driving yesterday afternoon in Richmond Terrace, near Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., and thus threw August Wigert, a coal dealer of 554 West Forty-fifth Street, from the rumble seat at the rear of the car. Attempting, then, to stop quickly, Schulz jammed on his brakes, and the automobile turned over. Wigert suffered serious internal injuries. Schulz was able to go home.

Thomas McArdle, 12 years old, of 151 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, was struck last night near his home by an automobile driven by Alexander Goldner of 557 West 124th Street, and was removed to Lincoln Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

Rudolph Lipshitz, 48 years old, of 424 East Fifteenth Street, fell from his motorcycle at Seventy-eighth Street and Second Avenue and suffered a possible fracture of the skull.

John Carex, an employe of R. G. Barclay, an importer of perfumery, spending the Summer at Sag Harbor, suffered serious injuries when struck by a motorcycle near his employer's residence. The driver of the motorcycle escaped.

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Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.
Importers
"The Paris Shop of America"
Designers
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New Modes introduced at the Formal Openings of the Haute Couture in Paris—Just received via steamship Rochambeau are now shown in the Gidding Salons—and will be reproduced or adapted to Special Order.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.
WILL HOLD TOMORROW THEIR
Last Clearance
of Summer Styles
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Formerly $65, $95, $125 to $145
Fashionable Wraps
for afternoon and evening
Formerly to $125 $25 & $45
Last of the Summer Suits
Regardless of former price
Suitable for traveling and street wear during the early Fall months.
At $25 $35 $45
Regularly $65, $75, $95 and $125
The above items constitute a "final close-out" of all odd groups of remaining Summer Apparel—values are so arranged as to effect PROMPT and FINAL DISPOSAL.

RAKE'S PROGRESS AT THE PLAYHOUSE

"The Man Who Came Back" a Lurid Drama of Regeneration by J. E. Goodman.

INTRODUCING HENRY HULL

He and Mary Nash Do the Outstanding Work in an Interesting but Intensely Theatrical Play.

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK, a new play in five acts by Jules Eckert Goodman. At the Playhouse Saturday night.

Thomas Potter	Edward Emery
Henry Potter	Henry Hull
Charles Reisling	Wright Kramer
Captain Trevelan	Ernest Lawford
Mrs. Gaynes	Charlotte Granville
Marcelle	Mary Nash
Olive	Maud Campbell
Captain Gallon	Leighton Stark
Gibson	J. Irving White
Griggs	Richard Clarke
Sam Shew Sing	Nick Long
Binksie	Bennett Southard
Walter	Henry Davies
First Girl	Louise Coleman
Second Girl	Juliet Fremont
A Jap	Leonard Brooke

A little lurid, at times intensely theatrical, but interesting all the way through is "The Man Who Came Back," a five-act play made by the industrious Jules Eckert Goodman from a novel of that name by John Fleming Wilson. William A. Brady presented it here for the first time, on Saturday night, when the Playhouse was reopened for the season. He presented it handsomely with a good company, whereof Mary Nash and Henry Hull—particularly Henry Hull—shoulder well the burdens of the two principal rôles.

Here is a story of regeneration made into a play that stands on a level with the palpitating serials which, passionately illustrated, run their course through our gaudier magazines. Large numbers guzzle them with delight. "The Man Who Came Back" is of this quality, and appeals to the same taste. These stories are read by all sorts, from fashionable ladies and intelligent business men to gum-chewing shopgirls and sentimental manicurists. Mr. Goodman's piece addresses an enormous public.

It deals with the dissolute son of a certain rich man, who, cast adrift by the disappointed father, goes to the end of the world and looks over the wall. He drifts down and down till he and a girl he has picked up on the way drink the dregs together in the lowest opium den in China. There and then—apparently because they have reached the bottom of things—they take hold of hands and wearily start the return to decency. The momentum of the heroics of that moment carries them through an agonizing year, and then, purified as by fire, the prodigal comes home, bringing with him his brave little dance-hall bride.

Mr. Goodman retells this human, interesting, and potentially tragic story in terms of melodrama, tells it with a rude, but quite effective directness. He fairly wallows in the degradation of the third act, set there in the opium den on the soiled outskirts of sorry Shanghai. Here the great Thomas Potter's son and little Marcelle from the dance halls of Frisco drift together again, and together do some raving that is so absurdly false and remote from the probabilities of life that the play begins to weaken visibly. The scene is merely flashy, where, truthfully written, it would have been unforgettably vivid.

But the strength is regained with a vengeance in the next act when the two moral convalescents struggle desperately to keep their feet. Then, out of the West, come emissaries from the Potter home with news that the father is critically ill and awaits the boy's return—alone. He can scarcely bring this wife of his with him. It is the father's life or Marcelle. This, they tell him, is the alternative, and he, although the audience may see the preposterous falsity of this dilemma, accepts it. He chooses Marcelle—to the audible satisfaction of the first and second balconies. By such artifices as this does Mr. Goodman achieve some of his dramatic intensity. At other times he comes by it honestly. At all events, he gets it. "The Man Who Came Back" is always interesting; sometimes it is exceedingly so.

The chief acting opportunities fall to Henry Hull and Mary Nash. Marcelle is an entirely unreal character with picturesque moments, to the demands of which Miss Nash rises creditably. The more important rôle—the all-important rôle—is that of the rake. This is acceptably, and at times splendidly, played by a young actor named Henry Hull. He has passed this way before in obscure parts, but here is his first fine opportunity. He disturbs you a little throughout the first two acts by his obvious intention to play all five at full blast without that thrifty saving of strength your expert player always observes. He is often somewhat strident and sometimes inclined to make his most obvious points doubly so. Of course, no director should allow this, but if our oncoming generation of stars—the potential stars of 1925 and 1935—are going to wait for the present generation of directors to teach them their craft, precious few of them will come to glory. And these criticisms are made at all because in the arresting power and eloquence of his fourth act this newcomer shows such natural ability that it is to be hoped he will toil like a Trojan at the mastery of his art. For of such is the kingdom of the theatre. Henry Hull, by the way, is a younger brother of Shelly Hull. Not that you will have to be told so once you have laid eyes on him.

Others who in lesser rôles do good work are Edward Emery and Ernest Lawford, as a matter of course. Also Maud Campbell and J. Irving White. Only the competent Charlotte Granville allows herself to be objectionably theatrical. She plays as a tired stock company actress does when she assumes a part with two or three days' preparation and, instead of thinking it out, just dips down into an old bag of tricks.

THE PARK CONCERT.

Mrs. Simpson the Soloist at Community Chorus Festival.

Mrs. Alma Simpson furnished the main attraction at the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon at the regular song festival of the Community Chorus. She sang Elizabeth's Prayer from "Tannhäuser." The band concert which followed was furnished by Nahan Franko and his band. The program was as follows:

"Star-Spangled Banner"; march, "Florentine," Fučik; overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; ballet suite, "The Seasons," Glazounow; trombone solo by Gardelle Simons; grand fantasy from "Die Walküre," Wagner; overture, "1812," Tschaikowsky; excerpts from "Faust," Gounod; waltz, "Vienna Beauties," Ziehrer; sextet from "Lucia," Donizetti; "Rakoszy March," Berlioz.

There will be a concert on the Mall at 8 o'clock tonight, given by Elkan Naumberg. Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra will play.

It was erroneously reported last week that Mrs. Simpson had been the soloist of the afternoon. Miss Courty Rossi-Diehl sang a week ago.

To Revive "The Wives" With Wise.

Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is to be revived in New York again this Fall, with Thomas A. Wise in the rôle of Falstaff. When James K. Hackett produced the comedy last Spring at the Criterion with Mr. Wise in the rôle of the fat knight, Mr. Wise scored an individual triumph. The piece had to be withdrawn, however, after a brief engagement because the comedian had a previous contract. In this revival Constance Collier will be the Mistress Ford, Isabelle Irving will play Mistress Page and Annie Hughes will appear again as Dame Quickly.

LAFAYETTE GARDES PICNIC.

French Consul General Speaks at Reunion of Veterans.

The Battalion des Gardes Lafayette yesterday held their forty-seventh annual reunion and picnic at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General in New York, acted as Honorary President. There was a reception, followed by dancing. Consul Liebert, Captain A. Blum, President of the Gardes, and A. Bollaert spoke.

The Gardes Lafayette originally was known as the Fifty-fifth French Militia, and as such took part in the civil war. It was mustered out in 1871, but afterward reorganized for social purposes. The original standard was presented to the society at that time. Captain Blum, aside from service in the American Army, has served as a Zouave in the French Army. The proceeds from the affair will be devoted to the French widows and orphans.

A committee of the Gardes Lafayette will call on Mayor Mitchel to arrange for the participation of the battalion in the festivities on Sept. 6, the 159th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette.

TRIPLE SMASH IN CANAL.

Motor Ship, After Going Aground, Collides With Two Other Vessels.

CRISTOBAL, Sept. 3.—The Danish motorship Siam, from Philadelphia for Nagasaki, while bound south through the Panama Canal on Aug. 28, went aground, bending three propeller blades. Later the vessel collided with the British steamers Tiberia, bound for Manchester, and Pacific, bound for St. Thomas, both of which moored.

The Tiberia sustained damages to her port bow amounting to $500. The Pacific's starboard quarter was damaged $400. The Siam's damage amounted to $600.

19TH VICTORY FOR HYDRA.

Consistent Star Class Winner Shakes Off Vega in Interclub Race.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 3.—In his speedy little craft, Hydra of the Star class, Charles E. Hyde won his nineteenth race of the season when he led a field of thirteen in an interclub event over the six-mile course of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. Mr. Hyde's handling of the yacht had much to do with his victory today, as the Hydra was hard pressed at times by E. G. Unitt's Vega. There were four other yachts close on the heels of the champion Star, which finished seconds apart.

There was a stiff southwest breeze which was ideal for racing, and a close finish rewarded the efforts of the first six Stars. All of the thirteen little boats, excepting C. L. Peets's Mira, finished.

The summaries:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:55:20	1:35:20
Vega, E. G. Unitt	4:56:25	1:36:25
Little Dipper, George A. Corry	4:57:25	1:37:25
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:57:50	1:37:50
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:57:51	1:37:51
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:57:55	1:37:55
Aurora, E. A. Morgan, Jr.	5:01:20	1:41:20
Iris, J. M. Gould	5:02:15	1:42:15
Tiny, T. Pell	5:02:40	1:42:40
Northern Star, W. Trench	5:03:50	1:43:50
Banshee, M. Eggerton	5:04:10	1:44:10
Cynosure, D. Corry	5:08:50	1:48:50
Mira, C. L. Peets	Did not finish.	

RANI IS BEATEN AT LAST.

Hawk and Snapper Head C. D. Mallory's Arrow Class Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 3.—The winning streak of the Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory, was broken today by Ralph E. Slaven's Hawk, which finished first among the arrow class yachts over the five-mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. Francis S. Page's Yaqui was the winner in the Indian Harbor one design class. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11:30 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Time of Finish.
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:43:15
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:44:20
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	12:45:18
Jack o' Lantern, Com. Leonard Dyer	12:48:52

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 11:35 A. M.

Yaqui, Francis S. Page	12:53:50
Salony, H. N. Whittelsey	12:54:10
Wabisi, Richard Outwater	12:54:55
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	12:55:05
Wahneta, Walter A. Hughes	12:55:24
Minnehaha, J. F. Duryea	12:56:33
Osseo, Dr. L. M. Hurd	12:58:58

QUAKER OARSMEN FAVORED

But New York Entry Is Strong for Middle States Regatta Today.

A strong contingent of metropolitan oarsmen left New York for Washington yesterday to compete in the annual Middle States regatta on the Potomac River this afternoon. In the squad were representatives of the New York A. C., Lone Star B. C., Atalanta B. C., Ravenswood B. C., and Bayonne Rowing Association. Philadelphia scullers are favorites in a majority of the fourteen events on the program, but will have strong competition from the New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, and Buffalo oarsmen. The entry is as follows:

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS—Theodore Marceau, New York A. C.; Sam Siegel, Lone Star B. C., New York; George E. Bryan, Potomac B. C., Washington; Horace Rivero, Potomac B. C.; William E. Boryer, Analostan B. C., Washington; Ralph J. Adams, Columbia B. C., Pittsburgh.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULLS — Davis S. Maimin, Lone Star B. C.; William Hanre, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia; Frank E. Smith, Potomac B. C.; Ralph J. Adams, Columbia B. C.

ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—John J. Hughes, Atalanta B. C., New York; William Hannegan, New York A. C.; David S. Maimin, Lone Star B. C.; J. Elliott Newlin, Pennsylvania B. C.; Harold Speidel, Pennsylvania B. C.; William L. Allers, Arundel B. C., Baltimore; Edward L. Mueller, Potomac B. C.; Frank L. Patchell, Columbia B. C.; Charles J. Sheehan, Celtic B. C., Buffalo.

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—Louis Zoha, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island City; John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS—Atalanta B. C., Malta B. C., Philadelphia.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS—Ravenswood B. C., Vesper B. C., Arundel B. C., Baltimore; Potomac B. C.

JUNIOR QUADRUPLE SCULLS — Malta B. C., Old Dominion B. C., Alexandria, Va.

SENIOR QUADRUPLE SCULLS.—Vesper B. C., Potomac, B. C.

JUNIOR FOUR-OARED GIG.—Malta B. C., Vesper B. C., Fairmont R. A., Philadelphia; Arundel B. C., Potomac B. C.

INTERSTATE FOUR-OARED GIG.—Pennsylvania B. C., Arundel B. C., Bayonne R. A., Potomac B. C.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED GIG.—Undine B. C., Philadelphia; Potomac B. C.

JUNIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELL.—Vesper B. C., Potomac B. C., Virginia B. C., Richmond, Va.

INTERMEDIATE EIGHT-OARED SHELL.—Potomac B. C., Undine B. C.

SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELL.—Analostan B. C., Washington; Potomac B. C., Undine B. C., Vesper B. C.

Title Play on Haworth Links.

The first round, eighteen holes match play, for the golf championship of the Haworth County Club, resulted as follows:

E. Van Leuven beat J. M. Greenfield, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play; A. D. Faxon beat J. R. Spalding, 1 up; Roy W. Potter beat C. C. Nobles, 6 up and 4 to play; W. S. Cowie beat J. Sistrunk by default; S. Sakai beat L. Bostwick, 1 up, (20 holes;) Ira M. Hedges beat J. B. Catlin by default; E. L. Engle beat W. H. Carpenter by default; Irving Brown beat E. R. Proctor, 3 up and 2 to play.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th St., nr. B'way NOW
4 PERFORMANCES DAILY, 2-4-7:30 & 9:30 P.M.
Hundreds Turned Away Last Night. An Unequivocal Success. Endorsed by Dr. Parkhurst, Rabbi Lyons, and New York's Best Citizens.
IS ANY GIRL SAFE?
A Fearless Arraignment of a Monstrous Evil. The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of The White Slave.
25 & 50c
Children Under 16 Not Admitted.

CONGRESSMEN BEGIN TO QUIT WASHINGTON

Adjournment by Thursday Is Expected as They Go Home or Campaigning.

REVENUE BILL STILL PENDS

Plan to Amend It With Webb Measure for American Exporters' Agencies Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Congressional exodus, after nine eventful months of legislation, has begun. With adjournment practically assured by Wednesday or Thursday scores of members packed their campaign speeches last night immediately after they had saved the nation from a railroad strike and rushed for unthreatened trains bound for political battlefields.

By midnight there had vanished the quorum of the House which had been held to guard against any possible slip between the Senate and the White House in the progress of the Eight-hour Day bill. Many Senators also, satisfied that the Emergency Revenue bill, when passed, will conclude important business of the Senate, departed for their homes or on campaign itineraries. Some are bound for Maine to aid in the whirlwind finish planned by both parties in the State and the Senatorial elections there that will serve as a curtain raiser for the national campaign.

All that remains on the Administration legislative program in the Senate is the revenue bill and the Webb bill to permit American exporters to establish combination selling agencies abroad. Senate leaders plan to incorporate the Webb bill into the revenue bill as an amendment in order to assure quick action on it. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, conferred today with some of his colleagues regarding the plan. It is his opinion that the revenue measure will be ready for conference by Tuesday night, and that Congress should adjourn by Thursday night at the latest.

Informal conferences on Senate amendments to the revenue bill are in progress and a report of the conference committee will not require much time, the leaders say. The House is practically done with everything except the revenue conference report and can adjourn whenever Senate leaders give the word.

There are a few odds and ends of legislation for the Senate to deal with and a few obstacles still threaten to prolong the session, but Administration heads say nothing can hold a quorum longer than this week. Probably the Senate will take an hour or two to pass the Porto Rico citizenship and election bill, but no other measures are on the program.

There are the immigration and corrupt practices bills, however, still on the calendar with Senators Smith of Carolina, and Owen, ready to call them up if possible. Senator Owen insists that he will demand a vote on a motion to take up the corrupt practices bill. Republican Senators will not have it, however, and Administration leaders are content to let the bill go over. Should Senator Owen attempt a filibuster they insist that an adjournment resolution could be manoeuvred to take him off his feet.

There is a chance that the immigration bill, which President Wilson has declared he would veto, may be taken up. Should this be done the bill would be forced to conference and there it probably would remain when the adjournment gavels fall.

Hippodrome to Train Dancers.

The Hippodrome management is going to take advantage of the presence of Anna Pavlowa and her Russian dancers there this Winter to train American ballet dancers for the future Dillingham productions. It was announced yesterday that classes in ballet dancing would be held certain mornings each week under the direction of Ivan Clustine and Theodore Stier at first, and finally would be coached by Volinine and Mlle. Pavlowa herself. There will be no charge for instruction, and only those showing ability will be included in the classes.

VICE, PLOT OF MOVIE PLAY.

Revolting Story of the Underworld Shown on the Film.

"Is Any Girl Safe?" is the title of a motion picture exhibited last night in the Maxine Elliot Theatre, and before seeing the picture one with a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the modern photo play might hazard the answer, "Not in the movie dramas."

The film, which deals with white slavery in its most revolting aspects, is quite like "The Lure," that malodorous melodrama brought by the white slave agitation of several years ago into the same playhouse to flourish for a while.

An attempt has been made to lend a highly moral tone to the film by making the story fall from the lips of a minister. Every few minutes the preacher's image is thrown upon the screen, followed by printed excerpts from his sermon in cinema English. The story he tells his congregation is then set forth in pictures. To add to the illusion of high moral purpose the film is presented by the Anti-Vice Motion Picture Company. It will be interesting to observe how long the zeal of the anonymous social workers will burn when the box office ceases to show a profit.

Just how unsafe it is for any girl in a movie story is well illustrated by "Each Hour a Pearl," the new photodrama shown yesterday at the Broadway. A wealthy New York broker, the length of whose cigar shows that he is very, very wealthy, endeavors through four reels to lead astray the young daughter of one of his old employes. Of course he fails, in spite of the necklace of pearls—fortunately a short one, since each pearl is a tear—for in the movies Virtue is always triumphant.

The most notable feature about this picture is the remarkable way in which Fanny Ward has registered. Miss Ward plays the rôle of the young girl; she doesn't look a day over 16, and yet it is long since she has been that age.

William S. Hart is to be seen in "The Dawn Maker" at the Rialto. "The Parson of Panamint," with Dustin Farnum in the principal rôle, is the Strand's new offering. At the Academy of Music "The Unwelcome Mother" has for its star Walter Law.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Margaret Dale has been engaged by E. H. Sothern for the role in "If I Were King." She was prevented by illness from appearing last Spring when the play was presented at the Shubert Theatre. Virginia Hammond and George W. Wilson will again be in the cast.

The Shuberts will place their next musical production in rehearsal today at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. It is called "Her Soldier Boy," and is from the German of Victor Leon, with music by Emmerich Kohlman.

James Welch, the English comedian, has acquired the English rights to "Somebody's Luggage," the farce in which James T. Powers is appearing in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The principals of the next Winter Garden revue are gathering from their Summer holidays. The threat of a railroad strike brought Marilyn Miller, Eugene and Willie Howard, George Monroe, and Daphne Pollard scurrying to the city.

George Broadhurst's new play, "Rich Man, Poor Man," based on the story of the same title by Maximilian Foster, is being rehearsed. The cast includes Marie Wainwright, William B. Mack, Jessie Ralph, Regina Wallace, Emily Fitzroy, John Bowers, Rudolph Cameron, Ethelbert Hales and Dorothy Lewis.

George Arliss, whose engagement at the Criterion in "Paganini" will begin next Monday, will give several preliminary performances out of town, beginning at Stamford on Friday.

William Farrell will make his stage debut on Sept. 29 in Chicago in Joseph Brooks's production of "What's Your Husband Doing," in which Macklyn Arbuckle and Charles Ross will be starred.

The cast that will be seen in Ralph Herz's support in the new musical comedy, "A Regular Girl," includes Eleanor Henry, E. Colt Albertson, Lenora Novasio, William Pruette, Jr., Alice Hills, John Gardner, Marie Horton, William Sellery, Tom Collins, and Lawrence Beck.

Maud Allan will sail on Wednesday from England on the Lapland for New York. Miss Allan will dance here the week of Oct. 16, and will subsequently tour the country. She will carry her own orchestra, under the direction of Ernest Bloch.

William Faversham has engaged Virginia Fox Brooks for the role of Edith, in G. B. Shaw's comedy, "Getting Married," which he will produce the middle of next month.

The managers of film exchanges in New York have organized a social club called the Film Club of New York City. A. T. Beck is Chairman and presiding officer and W. E. Raynor Secretary and Treasurer. The club will hold meetings twice a month. The next meeting will take place tomorrow night at the Hotel Astor.

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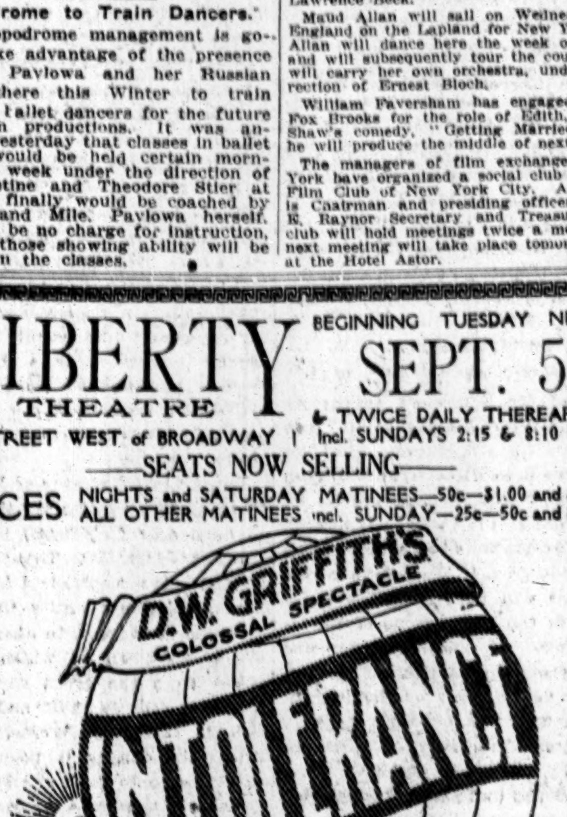

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"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.

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48th St. Just E. of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
JAMES T. POWERS
in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE," by Mark Swan
Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"Full of Fun."

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
THE GUILTY MAN
Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TOMORROW, 25c to 50c.
John Cort Presents Comic Opera Success THE PRINCESS PAT

LYRIC 42nd. West of B'way. Beg'g TONIGHT
Curtain will rise at 8 Sharp.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
Tickets dated Thursday, Aug. 31, will be honored Tonight.

SHUBERT Thea. Beg'g TOM'W EVE. at 8:30
HENRY E. DIXEY
in a new Comedy, MR. LAZARUS.

PLAYHOUSE 48th. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Man Who Came Back
With special cast, including MARY NASH.

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY, $1 & $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
HERALD—"A gay romp of song and dance."
The Girl from Brazil
LAURENCE REAMER, SUN: "A successor to 'The Blue Paradise,' so varied are its charms."

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
A Pair of Queens
"BEST FARCE OF SEASON."—Eve. Sun.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. NO MATINEE TODAY. REGULAR MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks
THEN GOOD-BYE TO BEST OF ALL
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Thea.) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Eve. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
LABOR DAY MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. at 2.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY.
2D SEASON IN NEW YORK.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY.
ANN MURDOCK in the Laughing Triumph, —Please Help Emily
with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Eve. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat.
LABOR DAY MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY, WED. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
The Silent Witness

C. & H. FORMERLY CANDLER THEATRE 42d ST. W. of B'WAY EVES. 8:20—MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
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CHEATING CHEATERS
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY (Labor Day).

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HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
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GEORGE BROADHURST'S Latest Farce,
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FRANK McINTYRE Zelda Sears, Roy Atwell & others

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NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Brighton Beach
SOPHIE TUCKER, CHAS. (CHICK) SALE, Halligan & Sykes, Lee Beers, William Pruette & Co., oths.

Nothing to Do Until Tomorrow
Isn't it a pleasing thought? Monday isn't such a bad sort after all. Why not show your appreciation in a sensible way by dining at Shanley's tonight?
There are twenty picturesque and enlivening acts in the evening cabaret—from seven to one.
And then there is the special seven course luncheon—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P.M.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1916.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

This Congress has appointed a baker's dozen of commissions. The standard of pay beginning with the Tariff Commission is to be not more than what Senators receive. Even the Senators are not agreed about this innovation. The Democratic caucus has voted two ways about it, and the difference of opinion has been referred to the full Senate. Perhaps the Senators think that both themselves and the future commissions ought to be paid more.

One way of arriving at a standard of pay is comparison with the pay of other commissions. The Tariff Commission is to be tagged with the lowest of the lot, either the creation of this Congress or of other Congresses. The Taft Tariff Commission had the use of $250,000 in a lump sum. The salary charge of the next Tariff Commission is to be $45,000. After voting a couple of billions the Senate thought that economy was a necessity, and it resolved to save $15,000 in the salaries of half a dozen Commissioners who are charged with functions rivaling even those of the Interstate Commerce Commission in importance to every industrial enterprise. At every angle the productive resources of this country will be concerned with the competence of the Tariff Commission, and hardly less with the common estimate of its prestige. It is good Republican doctrine that a cheap man is worse than a cheap coat. It is on the point of being enacted Democratic doctrine that no Commissioner can be too cheap to make a tariff, since Congress will make the tariff according to its own judgment anyway.

In that case, why have any Tariff Commission? Why not save all the salaries? The other way would be to have a Tariff Commission worth while and paid accordingly. No salary in reason would be excessive for a Tariff Commission which should speak with the authority of the Federal Reserve Board, or the Rural Credit Board, and so through the long list of this Congress's commissions. But this Tariff Commission is belittled by the act of appointment. When it is underpaid it is underrated, and notice is served that its recommendations will be lightly esteemed.

The country may be so fortunate as to get a Tariff Commission which shall impose its views by the strength of their reason, but Congress, if it adheres to its present ideas about the market value of talent of that sort, will have done its best to make it unlikely, and to make it difficult to discover it, if it shall be so. If it was Republican perfidy and dishonor to fail to fulfill the people's mandate to revise the tariff in the manner which they intended, it is something of the same quality to begin the Democratic revision in a manner equally promising of unworthy results. The country wants a tariff worth its cost, not the cheapest sort of tariff the cheapest commission can produce for the mangling of Congress.

A DANGEROUS PROXY.

The Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee cries cheerfully that the Lewiston "speech of Colonel "Roosevelt has placed Maine safely "in the Republican column. It was a "corker." The crowd to see and hear the Colonel was even bigger and more enthusiastic than Mr. Blaine collected in the same city when he was the candidate for President. The comparison is ill-omened; but nobody will question the Colonel's unfailing personal appeal to the curiosity, the interest, and the human, if not always the political, sympathy of multitudes. It must be more than a little humiliating, however, not only to the "original Hughes men" in Maine, but to Republicans in general, that it is only by this whirlwind of a proxy that Mr. Hughes stirs enthusiasm. He has been speaking for himself for weeks, and his party has been chilled into weariness by his curious inertness, ineffectiveness, and scatteringness.

Having finally discovered and congratulated Hiram Johnson, it became somewhat less difficult to thank the greater Progressive whom, in the ardor of his gratitude, he has managed to mention two or three times in his Western swinging around the circle:

> I heartily congratulate you on your speech at Lewiston and warmly appreciate your effective support.

Is this blanket indorsement to be the length, breadth, and height of Mr. Hughes's "Americanism"? Will he approve in no directer way Mr. Roosevelt's sturdy whack at the hyphen?

And will the support be effective? Does Mr. Hughes heartily congratulate himself on the effective support derivable from Mr. Roosevelt's wild statement that Mr. Wilson might "probably" have prevented the invasion of Belgium and the successive phases of Frightfulness?

The hatred of Mr. Wilson that prompts the excesses in the Lewiston speech and pervades the whole of it expresses Mr. Roosevelt's temperament of extremes, but how can it fail to be prejudicial to Mr. Hughes in the minds of thoughtful and independent men?

A cynic might find in the speech a reduction to the absurd of Mr. Hughes's whole plan of campaign.

OUR JUST RIGHTS.

> Under international law we have rights known to all, and we shall only suffer in our own esteem and in the esteem of the world if we lack determination and firmness and consistency in the maintenance of all our just rights, with respect to all nations, according to the rules governing international intercourse.—Mr. Hughes at Kansas City.

When he was a 100 per cent. Judge, did he have no time to read the newspapers? Did he never hear of the Gore resolution and the McLemore resolution? Doesn't he know, or as a 100 per cent. candidate does he refuse to know, that 102 Republicans in the House, more than half of his party Representatives, and twelve Republicans in the Senate, nearly one-third of the party strength in that body, voted to give up our just rights on the sea? The determination and firmness of Mr. Wilson secured from Germany an acknowledgment of those rights.

The spokesman of a party so largely committed to the surrender of American rights would be wiser to be silent about "the maintenance of our just rights." He only recalls to faithful memories those who asserted and who deserted those rights.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY RATES.

The events of last week were so exciting that they obscured the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission made a decision which will keep from the railways an amount of money equal to that which the four brotherhoods estimated it would cost the railways to give them the eight-hour "basic day." Originally the Commission allowed the railways to reduce their rates so as to compete with the Panama Canal route. When the canal was blocked and the rise of ocean freights diverted tonnage from that service, the railways asked to be allowed to restore their rates, because there no longer was any competition. The Commission assented, but now disallows the rates the railways proposed, effective Sept. 1.

Inasmuch as the restoration of water competition is sure, either through the canal or around the cape, another change is in sight. The permission to raise the rates to the coast was regarded as a bombshell there and created such a sensation in the intermountain cities that the hearing room of the Commission could not contain the protestants from cities which there is not room to catalogue. The amount of the rates involved is only $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. The commerce involved is hundreds of millions, with incidental effect upon production and distribution equal to the depression of a bad trade year. That is the reason why there are disturbance and dissatisfaction whenever rates are altered, whether up or down.

The stability of rates is hardly inferior to the reasonableness of rates. Contracts are made months ahead, running through crop or trade periods, and calculations are disturbed with every alteration of rates. In this case three alterations within so brief a period have disturbed the country from east to west. Instead of the rate schedule being a basic part of the commercial structure, like the standard of value, they are a matter of disputation and sudden change and unsettlement of commerce to an extent more disturbing to practical men under obligations of contracts than to theorists who have nothing but consistency at stake, and who are under the delusion that change shows industry and care for the public interests.

On both sides there is a change of temper. Some railways have formally opposed changes nominally in their interest. Not a few shippers have complained that rates are too low, even rates officially declared. The reason is that all hands want rest and stability, even at the sacrifice of some advantage, through rates nominally favorable, but costing more through unsettlement and worry than they bring in cash. And there is a notable growth of protests against State-made rates at the expense of interstate commerce. Whenever one State makes rates giving its traders access to a common market at the expense of traders in other States, discriminated against unduly, the protests against the reductions are sharper than have ever been known against increases of rates. In such cases there is a political as well as economic element which is giving a new note to the rate debate.

After thirty years we are now no nearer to knowing what is a reasonable rate than at the beginning. And now it is proposed to ask the unfortunate Commission to decide what is a reasonable wage. For every wage earner who will agree with its decisions will there be others who will disagree? After all, the market is the best judge of commercial or economic values. It has its defects, but no substitute has yet been discovered. In any event, the attempt to disestablish the market has not yet succeeded.

EXPORT TRADE COMBINATIONS.

The Webb bill, to do for capital what the Clayton law does for labor, that is, declare that the Sherman law is inoperative respecting combinations for foreign trade, has been passed in the House by a vote of 200 to 24, but action in the Senate may not be taken at this session. It will be recalled that the Clayton law declared that it altered not at all the Sherman law respecting lawful and unlawful combinations of labor. Chairman Webb says the same thing regarding his bill:

> The bill does not authorize any violation of the present anti-trust laws. There are many great lawyers who think that there is nothing in existing laws to prevent American manufacturers and exporters from combining in whatever manner they please in foreign countries to dispose of their products; but other lawyers take the position that there is doubt about this power, and in order to absolutely clarify the situation, and in common fairness to our American exporters, we present this bill.

It may be added that the bill is also approved by the Federal Trade Commission, whose especial function is to show the lines of legality to traders desirous of knowing them. No more than Chairman Webb does the Commission say that such combinations are forbidden. The Commission also wishes the bill enacted merely to remove a doubt.

The easiest present way is to agree with such high authorities. Much good will be done if the bill removes the doubt described. As in the case of the Clayton law, there can be no harm in authorizing lawful acts. Traders perplexed by the wrangles of the lawyers are as much entitled as anybody else to have a law passed to remove their handicap, if there is any, in competing with foreign combinations. In so doing they will be the nation's champions, and should have at least equality with their foreign competitors, whom it is impossible for us to forbid to combine. The only way to make the competition fair for the country is to permit combinations for the promotion of trade abroad.

The bill therefore may be recommended cordially for enactment. Merely to keep the record right, it may be added that the application of the rule of reason, with the declaration of the Federal Trade Commission that it would adhere to that rule, which it regarded as declaratory of the sense of the Webb bill, would be both a quicker and a better remedy than the Webb bill itself.

THAT FLOOD AFTER THE WAR.

Some of Mr. Hughes's supporters are saying that "nothing at all" has been done at Washington, that no plans have been made there "to dam "the import flood which will be let "loose after the war to swamp "American markets and wreck American industries." They foresee that this flood will make our industries "look like the battle ruins of Northern France." Nothing but a new and highly protective tariff, of course, can save us, and only by electing Mr. Hughes, with a Republican majority in Congress, can such a tariff be obtained. The same persons profess to be alarmed and shocked by the recent increase of imports, although more than 60 per cent. of the entire quantity was raw material, the use of which in the production of manufactured goods to be sold abroad has been one cause of prosperity here. Do they think that there ought now to be tariff duties high enough to keep this raw material out of the country?

There has been much guessing about the condition of European industries and the course of international trade after the war. We are by no means convinced that the belligerent nations will be "energized," as Mr. Hughes says, immediately after the declaration of peace, and will at once set out to "swamp our markets" with manufactured goods. Their industries have suffered by reason of the war, their supply of workmen has been reduced by the loss of a great number of soldiers, very high taxes may have the effect of making a high cost of production, and they may find it difficult, for a year or two, to supply the demands of their own people. No one knows what the industrial and trade movements will be, but we cannot foresee a devastating flood of imports by which American industries will be wrecked.

What may be called the possibilities, however, have not been overlooked by our Government. Those who are in control at Washington may not think a swamping flood is coming, but it is not true that they have done "nothing at all" and have made no plans for the action to be taken if the flood should show itself. The Revenue bill, in its clause relating to the dumping of foreign goods on our markets, provides what shall be done if foreign manufacturers attempt to sell their goods here at prices below their market value and prices in the country where they are made. This relates to trade practices that were approved and promoted by the German Government for some years before the war. The Federal Trade Commission, as Mr. Wilson says, has made "a "complete analysis of the manner in "which foreign Governments encour"age their business enterprises and "associations." Any encouragement in new ways after the war will not fail to receive consideration.

And there will be the work of the new Tariff Commission. The President will take advantage, he says, of that provision of the pending bill which authorizes him to direct this commission to make "an investiga"tion of trade relations between the "United States and foreign coun"tries, including the conditions, "causes, and effects of the competi"tion of foreign industries with "those of the United States." There will be safeguards against improper and unjust methods in the import trade, and practices or policies as to which our own manufacturers might reasonably complain. At Washington they have had such safeguards in mind, although they may not expect that ruinous deluge which the supporters of Mr. Hughes on campaign platforms and elsewhere see so clearly.

WAR AND WHEAT SUPPLIES.

Wheat prices in this country were recently reduced in a few hours by 11 cents a bushel, and on the same day a prominent newspaper in Berlin was suggesting manipulation in our markets by German interests to cause an advance of prices for the discomfiture of the Allies. "We can manip"ulate the grain markets where our "enemies buy and which are also ac"cessible to us," said that newspaper. "If corners at Chicago and New "York are possible in peace times, "they are more so now when the de"mand for grain is so keen and the "crops in America and enemy coun"tries are so poor." Two weeks ago a paper in London was asserting that the recent advance had been due to a "conspiracy of German-Americans "in Chicago to force prices up and "embarrass the Allies." But the advance was not caused by conspirators, and now has come a sharp decline which cannot be ascribed to manipulation.

Prices have fallen because Rumania has gone into the war. It is expected that as a result of her action the great exportable surplus of wheat in Russia, locked up for two years, will be released. But, if no allowance be made for Russia's supplies, the arguments in favor of higher prices are even stronger now than they were two weeks ago, for late news indicates a greater shortage here than was shown by the Government's August report. According to that statement we were to have this year 654,000,000 bushels, against last year's record-breaking crop of 1,012,000,000. As we are carrying over 160,000,000 from that crop and 620,000,000 are required for home consumption, a reasonable allowance for reserves would permit us to sell abroad not more than 150,000,000. Europe had bought from us about 250,000,000 bushels in the last fiscal year and 338,000,000 in the preceding twelve months.

But the latest reports and estimates by competent experts say that we are to have only 598,000,000 bushels instead of 654,000,000. This year's crop, therefore, is not sufficient for our own needs, and the quantity that can be exported is reduced to about 90,000,000 bushels, all of which must be taken from the grain carried over. Canada's crop is short and a reduction is shown in Western Europe, where the quality is poor. Europe will need more than she bought last year, and the facts point to higher prices, unless Russia's surplus can be distributed.

Estimates of that surplus, the accumulations of two years, range from 250,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. The export doors may or may not be opened. Naturally the wheat would go out through the Dardanelles, but that door may remain closed for a long time. If Rumania is successful in the war, shipments may be made by rail to a Mediterranean port. But Russia's railroads, such as they are, must continue to be used for military purposes. Her wheat surplus cannot directly affect the world's markets in the near future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prosecution Can't Be Too Prompt.

District Attorney Swann has done well in taking up, quickly and vigorously, the task of impressing upon the darkened minds of the retail purveyors of food in its various forms the important fact that in raising prices as they have, by combined action, they are guilty of an offense severely punishable under existing laws.

These dealers in the necessities of life have shown for the public's needs and interests exactly the amount of consideration displayed by the members of the railway brotherhoods, and that is none at all. They did not wait for the coming of the scarcity in food that for a time was threatened. They acted as though it had already arrived, and, incidentally, by delaying the sale of supplies already arrived or close at hand, they did what they could to hasten the evil day. Thus, to some degree, were counteracted the efforts of the railways to hurry within reach of consumers as much food as possible before the movement of trains was stopped.

And though an advance in prices had justification when the strike seemed more than probable and the roads were laying embargoes on the shipment of perishable freight, the advances were not proportioned to the danger, but to the degree of fear felt by purchasers with deep purses. This produced at once conditions more or less closely approaching those of a real famine, and already the poor are suffering nearly the full consequences of a strike, though there has been none and seemingly there is to be none, at least for a good many months to come.

And while prices were raised higher than the danger warranted, they have not been lowered with either the decrease or disappearance of it. Protests against their maintenance at the abnormal level are in many cases answered by statements to the effect that not the threat of a strike, but exportations of foodstuffs to Europe, have caused prices to go up. This reply ignores, of course, the fact that wholesale prices, as influenced by European conditions, have suffered recently a marked decline, but too often, as those making it knew would be the case, it has been accepted as plausible by the smaller and more ignorant buyers.

Making a Hopeful Experiment.

Among the more promising of the many expedients for conquering poliomyelitis that have been suggested since the epidemic of that disease began is the use of serum from the blood of an animal known to be thoroughly immune from attack by it. The blood serum of such an animal must have, it would seem, much the same quality for this purpose as that of human beings who have had and recovered from the malady, and it can be obtained cheaply, conveniently, and in any desired quantity. And while experience has shown that not a few sometime sufferers from the dread infection are willing to let their veins be tapped—some of them repeatedly—for the benefit of later victims, their number is not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation, and for several other reasons resort to this means of treatment would not be made if a substitute for the human blood could be found.

Already experiments, with the horse as a provider of the immunizing, limiting, and perhaps reparative serum, have been undertaken by the experts of the Health Department. The results as yet can be called no more than encouraging, but that, in the circumstances, is enough to warrant their continuance.

Of course, the relation of horses to poliomyelitis is not quite the same as to diphtheria. To the latter disease those animals are, in a small degree, susceptible, but when infected with it their illness is slight and their recovery prompt, as their internal chemistry is able to provide a competent antidote for the intruding germs. But there is plausibility in the assumption, as a working hypothesis, that their blood in its normal condition contains substances strongly antagonistic to an infection which produces no effects at all upon them, and that this substance, if transferred to the proper place in human bodies, will there be equally efficacious.

The question is one of fact, not of opinion or expectation, and only tests many times repeated will decide it. Those already made have inspired hope, but as yet a favorable conclusion might involve the too familiar fallacy of "afterward, therefore because." In other words, it cannot yet be known that a recovery following an injection of normal horse serum was due to that injection. It might have occurred with a different treatment or even with none.

An Expert's Opinion of the Cat.

Among the notable addresses delivered at the recent convention in Albany of the State Game Protectors working under the Conservation Commission was that of Cassius A. Johnston, one of the Division Chiefs. It was a vigorous plea for the protection of small birds of all kinds, and especially of those called songbirds, as the very best—perhaps the only really effective—means of conquering the insect pests from which agriculture suffers an enormous and steadily increasing injury.

Much better appreciated than formerly for practical utility as well as for aesthetic value, bird life still is not fostered to any such extent as it could and should be, and not only are many beneficial birds treated too often as enemies by stupid humans who begrudge them a few cherries or strawberries, or a few blades of sprouting corn, but utterly insufficient efforts are made to guard them from the vicissitudes of climate or from what may be called their natural foes.

First place among those foes Mr. Johnston gave to the far from harmless and wholly unnecessary cat, and while he did not go so far as to demand the immediate and complete extermination of the cold-hearted little tiger, or even deny the occasional worth of her services as a catcher of mice, indoors and out, he plainly intimated that in his estimation she was not worth her keep.

It was a sorry joke, he said, to see a farmer spraying his trees and at the same time harboring eight or ten cats, every one of them a tireless and successful hunter of the insectivorous birds. The same farmer will shoot a little screech owl, though it destroys every year more tree-girdling mice than do all his cats put together, and kills innumerable insects besides.

Mr. Johnston might have given some good advice to dwellers in the suburbs as well as to the farmers. If the suburbanites are content to see in their yards only a few English sparrows and an occasional harassed robin, let them continue to keep cats. If they prefer the constant and confident presence of a dozen or a score of varieties of beautiful and melodious songsters, let each of them substitute for his cat a shallow bird bath of cement or stone, at almost any price he chooses to give, and a few bird houses judiciously adjusted to the different species. They will have their wish almost at once.

Opposing Troop Movements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of this morning contains the astounding announcement that the people of Cheyenne are protesting over the removal of the troops to the Mexican border and threatening to vote against President Wilson because of the resultant loss of trade. An attempt (though unsuccessful) to prevent the use of the army for the purpose of repelling or preventing foreign invasion would seem to the lay mind to fall within the letter of our restricted constitutional definition of treason against the United States. Leaving the legal question to the trained specialists, I would like to suggest that the man capable of expressing such a sentiment, or listening to such a speech without rebuke, is unworthy of American or any other citizenship. Is this a specimen of "100 per cent. Americanism"?

A REAL AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916.

German Spokesmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Almost on the day when THE NEW YORK TIMES published Professor Muensterberg's much-discussed article Dr. Dernburg, according to The London Daily Telegraph of Aug. 17, addressed a large meeting at Libau and urged a friendly understanding with England. Is it merely a case of coincidence or preconcerted action?

A. C.

Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1916.

AN INCIDENT IN PERSIA.

How the American Flag Saved a Small British Colony.

New York, Sept. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mihrtad Tiryakian, a member of a prominent Armenian family of New York, who is now temporarily stationed at Sultan-Abad, Persia, in connection with his firm's affairs, in a letter just received, tells the story of how the American flag saved the British colony of that city from certain massacre at the hands of German-led tribesmen and freebooters. His story follows:

"The German propaganda designed to provoke armed uprising of the Persians against the British broke out one morning with unexpected suddenness and violence. Wild Persian tribesmen and buccaneers sacked the British bank, took hold of the entire city, and started to surround the British business houses and residences. The British colony, consisting of the British Consul, the officers of the bank, and members of a mercantile firm, with their wives and children, numbering fourteen persons, took refuge in the British Consulate. At once I prepared all my firearms to meet any possible attack, and hoisted the American flag over my house.

"The following morning the Britishers, having been apprised of the criminal intentions of the rabble, managed to come to my house. The German Consul, infuriated at my audacity in thus thwarting his plan, sent for me and demanded categorically that I should surrender to him all the Britishers. 'I beg your pardon, Sir, but they are under the protection of the American flag, and you can take them out of there only by force, and for that you will be held personally responsible,' I replied. The Consul threatened, promised safe conduct for them, &c., while several Bavarian officers watched me with undisguised disgust and impatience. 'I will at once report the situation to the American Minister at Teheran and await his instructions. Until then I cannot further discuss the subject with you,' I concluded.

"In response to my telegraphic report to the American Minister, his Excellency charged me with the protection of the British colony, which telegram, having passed through the censor, was also brought to the notice of the German Consul. Having thus gained the rancor of the German Consul and the enmity of a desperate mob, I proceeded to consult with the American Minister as to the means of a safe conduct for the Britishers. Within a fortnight, a Swedish officer arrived from Teheran and took custody of the Britishers, who left for Teheran. I received commendatory messages from both the American and British Ministers. Furthermore, the American Minister commissioned me to take charge of the American interests in this district. Very shortly thereafter the news of the approach of the victorious Russian forces reached us. Very naturally the Germans deemed it wise to seek a safer place for themselves. Now the German Consul asked me to take charge of the German interests, particularly of the valuable stock of the German Rug Manufacturing Company. By direction of the American Minister I am also protecting the German interests. I am very happy to have contributed to the safety of the defenseless Britishers, but I am infinitely happier to have maintained the honor of the glorious American flag."

C.

Ireland and Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Kuno Meyer's letter in today's TIMES, I am grateful to him for giving me one more argument to support my contention that the interests of Ireland and England are identical. If Germany is not hostile to Ireland, it is because she has long coveted that island.

Many months ago, long before the Irish uprising, a memorial, written by Count Reventlow, was published at length in one of the New York morning papers. In it were these significant words, "Ireland is the key to the Atlantic, a border fortress, an outpost on England's frontier. If Ireland were free the Atlantic Ocean would be open to all." If Ireland were free? Free for what? To be a vassal of Germany—to fight Germany's battles. Does any save Irishmen think for a moment that that would be a better fate than to be a part of the British Empire?

I wrote at the time to the paper in which the memorial was published pointing out the significance of the words, and saying that if Germany was getting so fond of Ireland, it was time for the Irish to look out, but the letter was never published.

If two-thirds of my countrymen think as Kuno Meyer says they do, why did they go home in tens of thousands when the war started from every country in the world to join the British Army? If it didn't interest them which side won, they naturally would have stayed where they were. That they did go home is now a matter of history.

SUSAN GRACE KINCH.

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1916.

Suffrage Loss and Gain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Aug. 28 Jane Burr says: "We [the suffragists] are not defeated, as each year shows an enormous gain of voters over the preceding year." Which is true, Jane Burr's information or the election returns from Ohio, which show the majority against woman suffrage to have increased from 87,455 in 1912 to 182,905 in 1914, and from Michigan, where the adverse majority was only 760 in November, 1912, but had grown to 96,144 six months later? Does that look like "an enormous gain of voters?"

OLIVE L. REAMY.

New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916.

The Telephone Booth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A little experimentation should develop some means to guard against infection of those who must use the public telephone, whether occasionally or continually. The very fact that the booth is closed up so much of the time no doubt makes it an especially dangerous harborer of germs.

JAMES SLATER McHUGH.

New York, Aug. 30, 1916.

An Acknowledgment.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a gift of $10 from J. E. N., Jersey City, N. J.

PRISONERS.

Round and around, like frightened, bright-eyed birds—
Soft, dusky, rushing things that soar and dart,
Trying illusive windows, chance-found words
That fool each little desperate-beating heart!
Her thoughts fly frightened in her prisoning mind,
Circling and searching for the magic sill,
The casement with its scarcely opened blind,
The chink that offers hope and life and will.

Beaten, they settle down, to flutter awhile,
Cry for a moment feebly, move no more;
And yet, in undiminished, hurrying file,
From the pent chimney's narrow mouth they pour!
Oh, who will pity those poor souls inside,
And fling the mocking window open wide?

DOROTHY LEONARD.

RUMANIA'S NEW ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

Old Differences Have Been Settled and the Way Opened for a Lasting Union.

By FELICIN VEXLER.

New York, Aug. 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To any one acquainted with Rumanian politics the alliance of Rumania with the Entente has long seemed inevitable. For sentimental reasons, to put it that way, Rumania could not take arms against France and Italy, and the worst the Entente Allies could expect from her was an attitude of strict neutrality. The Central Powers did indeed make certain promises as to the future treatment of Rumanians living in the Dual Monarchy. These advances, however, were rejected by Rumania, who feared that she might receive the cold shoulder from a victorious Austria, and was certain of a worse fate if the outcome of the war should be favorable to the Entente Allies. Even the professional politicians—the scourge of the Balkan States—who had been so assiduously fanning the flames of Rumanian patriotism for their own selfish interests, could see that the thwarting of the nation's aspiration would spell the utter ruin of their credit.

There is therefore no anti-war party in Rumania, for the few Socialists and pro-Germans have little influence. As yet, to the Rumanian peasants in general, the war means only hardship; but it may be of the utmost importance to them if Rumania proves worthy of the responsibilities which a successful war would bring to her. What she needs now above all is a man of the stamp of Venizelos to lead her during the hours of trial.

The greatest obstacle in the way of an alliance with the Entente Powers has hitherto been Russia. On the one hand Rumanian Irredentists cannot forget that Bessarabia was once Rumanian soil, and that it still harbors 1,200,000 Rumanians who desire Rumanian schools, a national Church, and some sort of recognition of their separate nationality from their Russian masters. On the other, ever since the treaty of Berlin, Rumanians have nourished strong resentment against their powerful Eastern neighbor for her treacherous attitude, as they construe it, at the end of the war of 1877. Most Rumanians believe that at that time Russia, who had guaranteed the territorial integrity of Rumania and received from the latter most valuable military aid, forgot her solemn pledge when victorious, and brutally despoiled her smaller ally of Bessarabia. So runs this legend duly put forth on every occasion by Rumanian Chauvinists and aided, for reasons which are not far to seek, by the Liberal Party, (the party of the Bratianu family,) which has succeeded in hushing the disclosure of the true course of events made years ago by the greatest of Rumanian statesmen, Mihail Kogalniceanu.

What is the truth? In 1876 it was evident that Russia was preparing to attack Turkey, of which Rumania was a vassal State. Prince Carol sent Ioan Bratianu, a Liberal, to Livadia to learn Czar Alexander's intentions as to Rumania. He was quite frankly told that Russia absolutely needed southern Bessarabia—which was historically a part of Rumania, although technically it belonged to Turkey, to which it was restored after the Crimean war. In exchange for this part of Bessarabia Russia was willing to give Dobrudja to Rumania. Russia, moreover, did not at the time care for the military co-operation of Rumania. What could Bratianu do? He was unable to raise any valid objection. He turned to the European powers (Austria included) but received small comfort. Under such circumstances an act of agreement was made along the lines suggested by Russia.

When Kogalniceanu was made Minister of Foreign Affairs he, without knowing the details of this agreement, demanded of Russia a clause guaranteeing the integrity of Rumanian territory. This was granted, but under the reserve of the explanations made at Livadia, and Prince Gortchakov was sent to Rumania to make clear what Russia meant. Bratianu, however, kept the truth from his colleague of Foreign Affairs. There is thus nothing in Russia's actions both prior to and during the Berlin congress to suggest a breach of faith toward Rumania, although Russia could have afforded to be more generous toward her ally. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Czar was willing to grant Rumania an indemnity of at least 50,000,000 francs, and in addition to build a bridge across the Danube, to give her a merchant marine and navy, to provide her with 100 cannon and 100,000 Martini rifles and to build and maintain a home for Rumanian war invalids. All this was lost, however, through the hypocrisy of Bratianu, who held for "Bessarabia or nothing."

That this misunderstanding was not, as the Germans hoped, fatal to an alliance with Russia, has been made evident by the events of the last few days. Will the alliance be merely temporary? I think not. In the first place, the interest of Rumanians in the provinces now belonging to the Dual Monarchy is paramount, for many reasons which need not be dwelt upon here. Moreover, modern Rumania is largely indebted to Transylvania for her own national consciousness and cultural achievements. Bessarabia, on the other hand, has produced only a few eminent Rumanians, as it has no intellectual class and the exchange of ideas with the mother country is very limited. The Bessarabians themselves preserve a passive attitude, so that the Imperial Government faces no internal Rumanian question. Rumanians are, furthermore, too intelligent to believe that there is the slightest chance of their obtaining Bessarabia. Should the Russian Government be willing to grant its Rumanian subjects a certain amount of political privileges there will be little opportunity left for a conflict along racial lines.

Thus, an understanding with Russia becomes all the more desirable because, from the religious point of view, (and this is an important one in the east of Europe,) Rumanians and Russians are one. Besides, the next great internal problem after the agrarian question, namely that of foreign populations, is common to both countries and will have to be solved along similar lines in each. We may, therefore, confidently expect, now that the Rumanian Hohenzollern has refused allegiance to his imperial relative, that the bonds which unite the Courts of Bucharest and Petrograd will in the future be particularly close. In the meanwhile the two armies fight side by side, and acquaintance between nations so akin in their mental traits as are the Russians and Rumanians is very apt to develop into lasting friendship.

FELICIN VEXLER.

FROM A BELGIAN CATHOLIC.

He Protests Against Statements Made at the Recent Convention.

New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Catholic convention just concluded in New York has been widely reported and commented on, and with good reason indeed, since its delegates come from all parts of the United States. But, unfortunately, many Catholic people have been stirred by the conduct of the so-called German-Americans in this convention.

From the very opening of the convention, seemingly a national convention of the American Roman Catholics, the program disclosed an extraordinary abundance of meetings reserved to the German Catholics only, with debates conducted in the German language and attended by numerous German-named organizations, while neither Irish, Italian, French, nor Polish, &c., organizations were even mentioned.

As a matter of fact, what the program augured was entirely carried out. As early as Aug. 19 several newspapers stated, with regard to the meeting of the Committee on Social Propaganda, that "the Germans expect to exert important influence at this conference."

This influence of the German minority was not used for the settlement of discussions on religious matters—for which purpose, it seemed, the convention was held—but to interfere in very national matters, to assail the National Government, and to promote a pro-German propaganda.

For instance, we read in the reports of the session of the New York State German Catholic Societies such typical utterances as those of President Charles Korz:

> We cannot deny to ourselves pleasure and satisfaction at the success of the Germanic people. Deep trust in God's justice, a glowing patriotism, and a high enthusiasm for the ideal good of mankind make it impossible that they can ever be conquered.

It was still more unexpected and amazing to hear Cardinal O'Connell of Boston at the same session addressing the meeting as follows:

> There is something that is wonderful, that is simply marvelous, in the German character, in its remarkable capacity for organization. They know how to organize so that efficiency results, and such efficiency that nothing can resist them.

The reports say that "the Cardinal's speech was in English; but as he was closing he said in German, 'I am very sorry I can't speak German so well,' to the delight of the delegates, who shouted 'Auf wiedersehen' and gave him three cheers."

Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., in his turn, stated:

> I want to say to you that if it comes to such a pass that your language diminishes and English takes its place in this country through your children, still you must not let the German spirit die.

The most astonishing statement was uttered the following day by a Jesuit priest, the Rev. F. Betten. Among other incredible words, he said:

> It was the German head, the German brain, that has made it possible for the Central Powers to maintain themselves against a territory ten times the size of their own. There is on one side the British world empire with its fleet and its money, Russia with its inexhaustible numbers of men, France with a large well-trained army, and several more States. Against all this German brains have triumphed.

This "noted Jesuit and educator"—as he was called in reports—has perhaps forgotten the strict measures of proscription taken by German officials against any Jesuit communities on German soil; and the crimes of the Germans in Europe since the outbreak of the war, against so many of his own confreres, viz.: the Rev. Father Dupierreux, S. J., of Louvain, barbarously shot down, at Tervueren, in August, 1914, without any inquiry, for he was carrying a diary in which he had noted that "the ancient Library of Louvain University, respected for centuries by revolutions and invasions, had not been spared and had been set on fire, the day before, by the Germans." Also, very recently, more than sixty Belgian Jesuit priests were imprisoned; the Rev. Father Dubar, Director of St. Michel Jesuit College in Brussels, was deported to Germany after being sentenced to twelve years' hard labor for the alleged crime of having collaborated with an uncensored newspaper. This omits innumerable slaughters and the infamous treatment endured by Belgian priests, and the persecutions, every day increasing.

Does this "noted educator" not know also the recent and most remarkable manifesto of the Spanish Catholics, signed by the most prominent citizens of Spain, setting forth their feelings about the German dealings in Belgium? Has he forgotten the ignominious alliance of the Germans with the Turks, the eternal and cruel enemy of all Christian civilization?

The utterance, in Cooper Union, of the Rev. Heinrich Kunig, delegate to the verein, appears as a remarkable confession—and a challenge:

> Some of our fellow-men may be ashamed of their German descent, but we are not. No one, even the Chief Executive of this country, shall forbid us the exercise of such a feeling as that of pride in our descent.

Assuredly it seems strange to hear, in a national religious meeting, such words. Last, but not least, the final session is worthy of special mention, for its interference in political matters, its bitter assaults on the Federal Administration, regarding the strictures on hyphenates, sale of munitions, Mexican issue, &c.

With regard to the last it had already been stated that:

> It is a matter of general information that across the border and at our very door indignities have been heaped upon Bishops, priests, nuns, and people. What united protest has gone out against these outrages?

But no mention was made of the still worse countless and nameless outrages perpetrated in countries invaded by the Germans, especially in unfortunate Belgium; of murders committed upon the sea, &c. However, were those not made known throughout the world from such authoritative sources as the official commission appointed by the Belgian Government, the Bryce report, the illustrious Cardinal Mercier's letters; the Wiener Priester Verein inquiry made through one of its members, the Rev. A. Vandenbergh, at the special request of Cardinal Piffl of Vienna and Cardinal von Hartmann of Cologne; the inquiry of the Roman Catholic association "Pax-Informationen" of Munich, made by the Rev. B. Duhr, a German Jesuit priest?

The resolution condemning the Federal Government, passed by the Verein, states:

> We regret the President's utterances and deplore its effects, as such utterances are calculated to foster unfounded suspicion and mistrust of a large element of our American people and imperil the consummation of a program of social efficiency in our country. To nourish within our people a distrust and race hatred, which endangers our peaceful living together, is apt to harm the social and political development of our country to a dangerous degree.

All Roman Catholics will truly regret that such dealings of a minority have been made possible and that they should lead the general public into error on their true religious and patriotic feelings.

A BELGIAN CATHOLIC.

HUGHES DEVISES NEW LINE OF ATTACK

Will Criticise Wilson's Acceptance Speech and Perhaps His Kentucky Address.

FAILS TO STIR ST. LOUIS

Chagrins German-Americans and Talks Over People's Heads—No Sunday Curiosity to See Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—The tip went the rounds today that Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, was going to "let loose" in his attacks upon the Administration in an effort to prove that the claims made by the President were fallacious and deceitful. To this end, Mr. Hughes today spent much time in conference with National Chairman William R. Willcox and made a close study of President Wilson's speech of acceptance.

Mr. Hughes made a few introductory remarks in this connection at the Coliseum last night, and it is understood he will follow them up tomorrow when he talks at Nashville, Tenn., in a Democratic State, which, it is pretty generally conceded, he has little chance of carrying. The real blasts, however, probably will follow the address which President Wilson is to deliver at Hodgenville, Ky., tomorrow when he accepts the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln on behalf of the nation.

That is the tentative program as it was understood here today. It was said Mr. Hughes had been holding off until President Wilson began to talk.

National Chairman Willcox was much annoyed by the reports that Mr. Hughes was dissatisfied with the manner in which the campaign was going, and that it was probable that Willcox would resign within two weeks to make way for Frank H. Hitchcock. Mr. Willcox said the report was without foundation, that there was no dissatisfaction, that the campaign was a success in every way, and that he felt that the election of Hughes was assured.

German-Americans Abashed.

Mr. Hughes had a quiet day, for the most part resting. There was much debate concerning the impression he had made in St. Louis. The German-American element was by no means in as kindly a frame of mind as before the nominee appeared. They had assumed an almost patronizing air upon the arrival of Mr. Hughes, and many of them were frankly surprised to find that it didn't make a big hit with the nominee.

The candidate's telegram to Colonel Roosevelt, congratulating him on his Maine speech, was the first thorn in their side. Then they found that Mr. Hughes refused to be patronized and was not afraid to speak with vehemence about the protection of American rights, although he failed to use the terms "hyphen" and "German-American." In his speech last night Mr. Hughes also paid high tribute to Colonel Roosevelt, mentioning him by name. All this made a hit with many residents of St. Louis, while it made others thoughtful.

It was pretty generally conceded that Mr. Hughes by his attitude and words had reopened the "hyphen" issue in this German-American stronghold, and had played tricks with the plans which certain leaders had made to get the entire vote of the citizens of German descent in line for him. It was a much-discussed topic wherever political leaders gathered.

There was much discussion also about that part of the address at the Coliseum in which Mr. Hughes, without mentioning President Wilson or his speech of acceptance in so many words, criticized some of the claims made by the President in connection with child labor legislation, workmen's compensation, and other laws of that kind, and declared that the assertion by Mr. Wilson that the Sherman anti-trust law had been clarified by definition was a misstatement.

Talked Over Their Heads.

The chief criticism was that Mr. Hughes "talked over the heads of the people"; that his words, while they might be considered valuable as campaign material by Republican leaders when thoroughly digested, made little impression on the crowd in the hall. Democrats were found today, also, who asserted that the arguments presented by Mr. Hughes were ineffective in view of what the Administration had accomplished in progressive legislation. They predicted that Mr. Hughes would find it impossible to dent the record which Mr. Wilson had presented. They said that no matter what minor criticism Mr. Hughes might make concerning child labor and compensation legislation, Mr. Wilson could point to the fact that these progressive measures were actually put into law by a Democratic Administration, and that more constructive legislation had been enacted than by any previous Administration.

The Republican leaders talked with enthusiasm about the demonstration accorded Mr. Hughes and the apparent cordiality of the people. The Democrats pointed to the fact that, despite the cheering, which, they assert, was due partly to good organization, there were at least 700 empty seats in the balconies and that the crowd was by no means as large as that which greeted President Wilson early in the year when he made a morning address in the same hall. At that time every seat was taken, and there was a big crowd in the street which could not get in.

St. Louis, the Democratic leaders say, is a Republican stronghold, with more than 50,000 voters of German descent. The assertion was also made that notification of the meeting was sent to nearly 13,000 city employes, working under a Republican administration. They felt that it was queer that, under such circumstances, the hall was not filled to overflowing, with a great crowd in the street.

Missourians Not Stampeded.

Most of the cheering came during the first demonstration, when Mr. Hughes exclaimed, "This sounds to me like election night." After that there was little prolonged applause, and it was remarked that Mr. Hughes was not stirring the people. One man was heard to say that the candidate talked "like a woman who is trying to be profane." Another commented, "He sounds to me like a lawyer presenting a brief." The Republicans explained that these criticisms were due to the serious nature of the nominee's address.

The feeling here among the Democrats is that Mr. Hughes has presented only two issues which the people have fully grasped—protective tariff and the Administration's Mexican policy. The fight, they feel, is largely on the tariff issue. There is no great effort to explain Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy; the Democrats hold that Mr. Hughes has not outlined any definite policy of his own; has not explained what he would have done.

There is a feeling that Mr. Hughes has not stirred the State as it should be stirred if the Democrats are to be defeated. Today there was little evidence of public interest in the campaign, scarcely a soul appeared at the Jefferson Hotel to see the nominee. There were no crowds in the lobby or in the streets. All this is taken as an encouraging sign by the Democrats, who hold that Mr. Hughes has not made an impression here as a campaigner.

Mr. Hughes left tonight at 9 o'clock for Nashville, where he will talk tomorrow evening. He will go from there to New England. Behind him he leaves a Democracy confident of victory, with the Republicans predicting great things for the future, when Mr. Hughes begins his real attack upon the Administration.

HEARS A MODERN SERMON.

Departure From Orthodox Baptist Method Fails to Jar Mr. Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—"The business of the modern preacher is not to save men from hell, but to kick hell out of men; not to get men into heaven, but to get heaven into men. I'm running no life or fire insurance business here."

This is what the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting said as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes sat in his private pew in the Second Baptist Church here today. It was one of several modern notes struck in the sermon which may have startled, somewhat, any old-fashioned orthodox Baptist, such as Mr. Hughes is said to have been reared. But not for a single moment did the candidate permit the slightest outward response to the sermon escape him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes came to the service late. They attracted much attention from the congregation. With them in Dr. Bitting's pew were Mrs. Bitting and Professor George Platt Knox, Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools. Professor Knox was a student and later an instructor in Cornell University twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Hughes was Professor of Law there. Dr. Bitting was Corresponding Secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1907-1908, when Mr. Hughes was first President of the convention.

G. O. P. TEXTBOOK FIRES BROADSIDE

Devoted Largely to Criticism of Administration, Its Policies, and Legislative Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Republican Campaign Textbook, issued today, accuses the Democratic Party of having broken pledges of the Baltimore platform of 1912 and of having been remiss in many ways in caring for the welfare of the country. Considerable space is devoted to Mexico, and this includes a magazine article by Theodore Roosevelt and a chapter by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

The tariff, currency reform, rural credits, war prosperity, what will happen after the war, large appropriations by the Democratic Congress, preparedness, (or, as it is called, Democratic "unpreparedness,") alleged violation of the civil service rules, charges that Secretary Daniels has mismanaged the navy, the legislation to give a greater measure of self-government to the Philippines, and the "dominant South," are all treated in the volume, which consists of 432 pages.

There is a severe arraignment of the Wilson Administration for having displaced diplomatic and consular officers who had worked their way up. Most of the material on this subject was taken from a speech by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts. It is charged that of fifteen men displaced as Ministers to Latin-American countries, eleven "had worked up by sheer merit from subordinate places, either as Consul or as secretary, three of the eleven having originally entered the foreign service as the result of competitive examination." The four others were appointed without much previous experience, but one of the four was serving at his fifth diplomatic post when removed and another was serving at his third post. The statement is made also that of the men who replaced those already in office, ten were born or bred in the South and were appointed from some Southern State, and one other, although appointed from the North, was from a Southern State.

Under the caption "Wilson's Changes of Mind," the textbook enumerates: One term for President, Presidential primaries, free canal tolls, protective tariff, tariff commission, reforms of revenue, neutrality, warning Americans, Mexican policy, being "too proud to fight," "serving Mexico first," Philippine Islands, preparedness, army appropriations, navy appropriations, the trusts, immigration, child labor, rights of union labor, economy, new and useless offices, woman suffrage, Bryan, civil service, election of United States Senators, lobbying, central bank, publicity, Congressional caucus, popular government, regulation by commission, free sugar, free wool, low tariff and cost of living, and tariff revenue.

A chapter on the Federal Reserve system is contributed by Senator John W. Weeks.

"It is, or will be, contended by Democratic orators and others," says Senator Weeks, "that the Federal Reserve act was the means of carrying us over our troubles at that time, (the outbreak of the European war.) The utter fallacy of this statement is shown by the fact that the Federal Reserve act did not become operative until Nov. 15, 1914, months after the breaking out of the European war, and at a time when very nearly normal conditions had returned. Moreover, the Federal Reserve act has not even now, although it has been in operation nearly two years, any appreciable influence on our financial operations."

The Textbook contains many quotations from Democratic Senators and Representatives condemning the Wilson Administration.

Roosevelt's Nephew for Bacon.

Philip J. Roosevelt, nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, has sent a check for $29.40, representing his period of military service in the First Aero Company, to the campaign fund of Robert Bacon, candidate in the Republican primaries for the nomination for United States Senator. He sent his contribution from the Government flying field at Mineola, and across the back of the check he wrote: "Pay to the order of Robert Bacon, to be used by him in his campaign for the United States Senatorship on a platform calling for the institution of a system of universal military training and service."

EDISON FOR WILSON AS AGAINST HUGHES

Says President Has Given Us Peace with Honor and Has Earned Trust.

SHOWS OPENNESS OF MIND

Speeches Prove Hughes's Capacity for Hindsight Is Highly Developed, Inventor Declares.

Thomas A. Edison, although a lifelong Republican and a supporter of Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican Presidential nomination, announced yesterday through the Democratic National Campaign Committee that he intends to vote and work for the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Edison said:

"Not since 1860 has any campaign made such a direct call on simon-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles.

"More than any other President in my memory Wilson has been faced by a succession of tremendous problems, any one of which, decided the wrong way, would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decisions so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to.

"He has given us peace with honor. This talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but back of it are international law, the rights of humanity, and the future of civilization.

"With reference to Mexico, I think the President has acted wisely, justly, and courageously. It was right that the United States should not have recognized such a murderous personality as Huerta. I do not believe that we should have intervened, nor do I believe that we should intervene now. Mexico is a troublesome neighbor just now, but war and conquest are not going to make her a better one. Both against England and against human slavery the United States worked out its salvation through revolution, and it was a pretty slow, trying process.

"It has been said that Wilson at first was against preparedness. Perhaps he was, but when convinced that intelligent public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of it, he changed. That is the proper thing for our Presidents to do. A President defiant of public opinion would be a dangerous man in our system of government.

"His attitude on the tariff shows an equal openness of mind. A tariff commission will take the whole problem out of politics. It is my hope that experts will be named, and that the body will be continuing and vested almost with the dignity of the Supreme Court.

"They say he has blundered. Perhaps he has. But I notice that he usually blunders forward. You can't get 100 per cent. efficiency in a democracy. I don't know that we ought to want it. We would be machines, and we would have to sacrifice too much of freedom.

"As I said at the start, it has been just one big thing after another with Wilson. I have never known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President. Now he has the general strike of the skilled railway men, which, if carried out, will throw the whole country into confusion, and prove a calamity that, in certain eventualities, will have results bound to extend over a long period of time. He is acting with his usual courage and sanity.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would find it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in this strike. His capacity for hindsight, as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight, we are not equally well informed.

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an unexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, or without much better reasons being given for the change than I have noticed.

"Roosevelt was my choice. He has had experience, and is one of the best of Americans, but the machine-controlled Republican party would not have him. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Edison is on a camping trip with Henry Ford and John Burroughs, the naturalist, and he sent his statement from Saratoga.

ADVERTISERS FOR WILSON.

Charles H. Ingersoll Heads New National Organization.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee announced yesterday the formation of a national organization of advertisers and advertising men who want to see President Wilson re-elected. It will be known as the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League, and representatives from twenty-seven cities in nineteen States have already signified their desire to serve on its national committee.

The league is headed by Charles H. Ingersoll of R. H. Ingersoll & Bro., New York, as President. With him on the Executive Committee are W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board; E. T. Meredith, publisher of Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.; L. D. Wallace, Jr., General Manager United States Cereal Company, Chicago; Honer J. Bulkley of Bulkley, Dement & Co., Chicago, and Lewellyn E. Pratt of New York, who will act as Secretary-Treasurer of the organization.

The national headquarters of the league will be at 220 West Forty-second Street. Besides lining up important advertising interests of the country for Wilson's re-election, the league will give its support and advice to the Democratic Campaign Committee organization.

The Campaign Committee announced yesterday that Richard Welling and Benjamin Wood of 116 East Sixty-third Street had come out for Mr. Wilson.

FINAL RALLIES IN MAINE.

Hughes and Fairbanks to Lead Notable Array of Speakers.

Republican campaign managers are massing all their heavy artillery for the closing week of the fight for the State of Maine and will send a notable array of speakers into the State, with Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks, Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, leading the invasion. Former Cabinet officers, United States Senators and Representatives, leaders of the Progressives and ordinary stump speakers, all under the direction of the Republican National Committee, will be almost as thick as pine cones in the State.

In discussing national issues the speakers will dwell principally on the tariff and will urge especially that the two Republican candidates for United States Senator, Colonel Frederick Hale and Burt E. Fernald, be elected in order to assure Mr. Hughes the backing of a Republican Senate in the event of his election as President.

WILSON TO ADDRESS SUFFRAGISTS FRIDAY

His Acceptance Sidetracks Plan to Indorse Hughes at Atlantic City Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 3.—President Wilson will speak on Friday night before the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association here. He telegraphed his acceptance today to the suffragists' invitation, dispelling earlier doubts that the campaign might prevent his attendance. The President's acceptance places some of his strongest critics in an uncomfortable position and there was tonight in consequence little likelihood of the passage of a threatened resolution for the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes.

Conservatives tonight were striving to dispel any signs of uneasiness on the eve of the convention. Leaders declared that to place the organization on record for any man and to create a party issue would be ill-advised. They also point out that such a movement would be further inexpedient in that one party has never controlled Congress with a two-third vote since 1869.

Another point of difference is over the future policy of the association. Southerners want state legislation alone, because of the negro question, while the major part of the Eastern and Western delegations favor a Federal constitutional amendment. Still others want the continuance of the present propaganda now being waged for both. The same division is experienced for the Presidential choice, the former clamoring for the indorsement of Wilson and the other two factions for Hughes.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York will be re-elected President without opposition, it was believed tonight.

McCORMICK SEES PERKINS.

Former Progressive Gives Illinois to Hughes by 200,000.

Medill McCormick, former Progressive leader, and now Republican candidate for Congressman-at-large from Illinois, was a visitor at Republican National Headquarters yesterday on his way to Maine to make speeches this week. He saw George W. Perkins and told him that Progressives throughout the West were flocking to the Republican standard.

"We have a hard fight on our hands," said Mr. McCormick, "and we have reached the place where the issues are going to be joined. In California, the Southern Pacific crowd tried to kidnap Hughes. That would have hurt if Hiram Johnson had not been nominated, but Johnson's victory assures California to Hughes and Fairbanks. In Illinois there is but one county where the Republicans and Progressives are not working in harmony."

Mr. McCormick criticized President Wilson's speech of acceptance as being full of inconsistencies.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that Mr. Wilson in his historical studies has been a good student of Disraeli who embodied in his Parliamentary program those things which he had opposed in his preceding election. Mr. Wilson has no definite political philosophy.

"The idea that Hughes has not made a deep impression is all wrong. While some people have tried to belittle his private arraignment of public officials for trying to pay private debts out of public moneys, he has created a good impression throughout the West."

Mr. McCormick said Hughes would carry Illinois by 200,000 plurality.

The Rev. W. H. Hartzell.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 3.—The Rev. W. H. Hartzell, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, for many years a resident of Washington, died suddenly of heart disease at his home here last evening. The Rev. Mr. Hartzell was a graduate of Amherst, class of 1871. He held charges in Maryland and Minneapolis, Minn., before giving up active work on account of ill-health resulting from hardships suffered in the civil war. His widow and two sons survive him.

James E. Graybill.

James Edward Graybill, a lawyer here for thirty-five years, and one of the founders of the Georgia Society of New York, died last night at his home, 1,905 Andrews Avenue, in the Bronx, in his seventy-second year. He was Lieutenant Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York. Mr. Graybill was born in Macon, Ga., and fought under General Joe Wheeler in the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES CULLEN, a native of Ireland and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of his brother, Michael Cullen, at 305 Ovington Avenue, in that borough.

CURTIS GOSNELL of Muncie, Ind., widely known as a driver of race horses, died on Saturday in a hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, as the result of injuries suffered at the North Randall track. He brought out the pacer Single G., and drove him to a record several weeks ago.

ELISARDO PEREZ, a cigar manufacturer of 315 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, died in the Swedish Hospital in that borough in his fifty-first year, leaving his wife, three sons, and three daughters.

FRANK A. HARRINGTON, a member of the firm of J. J. Harrington & Co. and living at 24 West Ninth Street, died on Saturday in St. Vincent's Hospital in his forty-first year. He was a graduate of De La Salle Institute and Fordham College and a member of the Andiron, Catholic, and New York Athletic Clubs. Two brothers and two sisters survive him.

GEORGE A. WREN, formerly a secretary of Charles M. Schwab and more recently a proofreader on The Sun, died in the Presbyterian Hospital in his fifty-fourth year. He lived at 1,456 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

The Rev. Father PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, founder and for many years a priest in St. Patrick's parish, Roxbury, Mass., died on Saturday, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Ireland.

DAVID ABERCROMBIE, head of the Baltimore News Company, newspaper distributors, died on Saturday at his home in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. ERENA MORRELL, widow of Herman Morrell, a building contractor, died on Saturday at her home in Passaic, N. J., in her fifty-sixth year. She was a daughter of the late David Brower, and leaves a daughter.

EDGAR H. WARREN, bond and mortgage clerk in the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, died on Saturday in Skeene's Sanitarium in that borough, in his forty-sixth year. He lived at 427 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and leaves a wife.

MICHAEL P. GOLDENHORN, a pottery manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 133 Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-first year, leaving his mother, two sisters, and two brothers.

DREW MORTON, an actor and stage director, who retired two years ago as a director of the Lubin Motion Picture Company, died in the German Hospital, in his sixty-first year. His funeral will be under the auspices of the Actors' Fund.

PATRICK McALOON, who, with his brothers, founded the shoe manufacturing industry of Lynn, Mass., in 1836, died yesterday at his home in Topeka, Kan., in his 101st year. The McKay Sewing Machine, by which soles were sewed on the cheaper grades of shoes and which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, was developed in his factory.

The Rev. ALFRED J. DERBYSHIRE, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at West Farms, the Bronx, since 1885, died on Saturday in the Rectory, 1,907 Vyse Avenue. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1885, and was then made a deacon by Bishop Starkey. A year later Bishop Potter ordained him a priest in the Episcopal Church.

PHILIP HUBLITZ, formerly active in Democratic politics in the Bronx, died on Saturday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-ninth year.

FRANCISCO MADERO DIES IN SLEEP HERE

Father of Murdered Mexican President Was About to End Three Years of Exile.

$6,000,000 LANDS RESTORED

Long and Notable Career Devoted to Development and Upbuilding of Native Land.

Francisco Madero, father of Francisco I. Madero, the assassinated President of Mexico and of Gustavo A. Madero, who was executed four days before, was found dead yesterday morning in his apartment at 302 Central Park West. Death was due to heart disease. With his wife, Señora Mercedes G. de Madero, he went to the theatre on Saturday night and retired shortly after midnight. At 8:30 yesterday morning Señora de Madero went to his room and found him apparently asleep. An hour later she returned to find he was dead.

Señor Madero came to this city on March 8, 1913, and had lived here ever since. He came with his family, which included his son, Ernesto, who was Minister of Finance in his brother's Cabinet, and was met by his son, Evaristo, then a student at Cornell, and who was living with him at the time of his death. On the pier when landing Señor Madero told reporters that he was too saddened to talk of his plans for the future. It is said he never recovered from the shock of his sons' deaths, and since that time has never mentioned Mexico or Mexican affairs to his family or any of the other numerous exiles from his country.

The Madero estates, estimated to be worth more than $6,000,000 and embracing 5,000,000 acres of land in the northern part of Mexico, were confiscated by the Huerta Government following the murder of President Madero. Only three weeks ago Señor Madero received word from the Carranza Government that the estates were to be returned to him, and a son, Julio Madero, left here for Mexico, and is there now making arrangements for the transfer. Two other sons, Raoul and Carlos, are on shipboard on their way to South America.

Señor Madero was born in the State of Coahuila, and was in his sixty-eighth year. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Mexico, and as a young man was educated in Antwerp, where he took a course in the College of Finance. On his return he continued his studies, and then took up the industrial development of the Northern States of Mexico. He was one of the first to attempt extensive development in the Laguna cotton district near Torreon, and introduced the first modern cotton machinery taken to Mexico. Although friendly to the Diaz Government, he never sought concessions, and was one of the first advocates of agrarian reform. He built schools on all his farms, in which the peons and their children were educated, the brighter ones being later sent to this country for further education.

He also built factories, opened banks and mines, and became the leader in the industrial progress of Northern Mexico. All his interests were confiscated during the various revolutions of the last three years, and it was their return by the Carranza Government that had decided him to return to his country within the next few weeks and do his part in its rebuilding.

Señor Madero held public office only once. When Francisco I. Madero destroyed the old Diaz régime he appointed his father a member of the commission that arranged the conditions of peace which resulted in the signing of the treaty of Ciudad Juarez.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by seven sons, Alfonso, Emilio, Gabriel, Julio, Raoul, Evaristo, and Carlos, and by four daughters, Mrs. Antonio G. Canalizo, Mrs. Madelina M. de Madero, Mrs. Antonio Zirion, and Señorita Angela Madero.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 this morning at St. Gregory's Chapel, 144 West Ninetieth Street, and will be followed by interment in Calvary.

A LEADER IN REVOLUTION.

Failing to Change Son's Plans, Madero Joined Him Against Diaz.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 3.—From the time that Francisco I. Madero appeared as a revolutionist against Diaz in the foothills near El Paso, his father, the head of the house of Madero, played a prominent part in Mexican affairs. On horseback the father rode over the hills and deserts in search of his son, who was at the head of his ragged army in the Spring of 1911, and attempted to persuade him to quit the field and return home. Upon Francisco's refusal, his father remained here and advised with his son regarding his revolutionary plans. He was a member of the Diaz-Madero Peace Commission which met in Peace Grove, near El Paso, where he attended the informal peace conferences at the little adobe "White House" above Juarez, and was the first to congratulate his son when he captured Juarez.

When Provisional President Madero had his capital in the Custom House in Juarez, Francisco Madero attended all of the conferences, advised his son in all matters, and was in fact the director of revolutionary affairs until Francisco went to Mexico City to take charge of the affairs of Government. After Madero was killed his father, a broken old man, fled here and remained with his family in El Paso some time. His vast estates inherited from Don Evaristo Madero, the late head of the house of Madero, are near San Pedro de las Colonias and Monterey.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bernstein of 9 East 97th St. announce the arrival of a daughter.

ESTERSON.—Aug. 31, 644 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Esterson, a son.

FOY.—Sept. 2, 493 South 12th St., Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Foy, a son.

JERSKEY.—Aug. 31, 825 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jerskey, a daughter.

LEVEEN.—Aug. 30, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Leveen, a daughter.

LIPSKY.—Aug. 28, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Lipsky, a son.

SARTORIUS.—Aug. 27, 590 West 172d St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Sartorius, a daughter.

WASSERMAN.—Aug. 28, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Wasserman, a daughter.

Engaged.

BOLLAND—BEHRENS.—Sadie Behrens to Frederick T. Bolland.

BRAUN—SPRINGMEYER.—Viola Springmeyer to Charles W. Braun.

CAHN—CUDDY.—K. Dorothea Cuddy to Dr. Sidney Cahn.

FLEGENHEIMER—LESSER.—Selma Lesser to Herman Flegenheimer.

GERHARD—NEUMAN.—Sadie Neuman to Jack Gerhard.

GOLDBERG—BERNSTEIN.—Lillian Bernstein to A. H. Goldberg.

GUTSTADT—MANHEIMER.—Meta Manheimer to Isidor Gutstadt.

KRIEGER—FISCHER.—Mae Fischer to Samuel Krieger.

LOEWE—JONAS.—Gertrude Jonas to Louis Loewe.

REISMAN—KAHN.—Marion Kahn to Dave Reisman.

ROSENTHAL—MICHAEL.—Jessie Michael to William Rosenthal.

SACHS—BECKHARDT.—Helen Beckhardt to Jack Sachs.

SANDS—LEVY.—Lillian D. Levy to Joseph M. Sands.

STEINDLER—ALTHOLZ.—Frances Altholz to Milton Steindler.

WEITMAN—MARKS.—Ruth G. Marks to Dr. Emanuel Weitman.

Married.

BULKLEY—BOARDMAN.—On Sept. 2, 1916, at Old Bennington, Vt., Wynanda K., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Boardman, to Mr. H. Duncan Bulkley.

NOBLE—RANDALL.—At Lotos Point, Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. John F. Plumb, Russell Curtis Noble of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Mary Ethel Randall, daughter of Mrs. Howard E. Kilburn of New Haven, Conn.

TRIEBEL—MacPHERSON.—On Sept. 2, at College Point, L. I., Beatrice Agnes, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Frederick E. Triebel, to Ronald Stuart MacPherson, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. MacPherson.

ARNHEIMER—LENKOWSKY.—Aug. 31, Nettie J. L. Lenkowsky to H. I. Arnheimer.

ESSIG—ALEXANDER.—Aug. 30, Lillian R. Alexander to Abraham Essig.

FOLEY—POWER.—Sept. 2, Catherine Power to Owen Foley.

HAAS—COHEN.—Aug. 26, Lillian Cohen to W. J. Haas.

HACKEL—ESSIG.—Sept. 3, Cecile Essig to Alexander Hackel.

LOEB—SCHAUL.—Sept. 2, Hildreth Schaul to William Loeb.

Wedding Anniversaries.

THOMPSON.—The thirteenth year of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Thompson, (nee Allien F. Storrs,) New York City, Sept. 5, 1903.

Died.

BRINCKMANN.—On Sept. 3, Henry O. F., beloved husband of Minnie Brinckmann and son of Henry Brinckmann, in his 36th year. Funeral services at his father's residence, 2,303 Creston Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CARR.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., John Hurwood, beloved husband of Catherine K. Carr. Funeral services at his late home, 273 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CRUMP.—Suddenly, Mary Louise Crump, widow of John W. Crump, late residence, 102 West 75th St. Funeral from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M. Interment Elizabeth, N. J.

DERBYSHIRE.—At Grace Church Rectory, West Farms, New York City, on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916, the Rev. Alfred J. Derbyshire, beloved husband of Harriet Sharrock. Funeral services at Grace Church, Vyse Av., near 177th St., Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Paterson and Cleveland papers please copy.

DERBYSHIRE.—With feeling of deep regret I announce the death of R. W. and Rev. Alfred J. Derbyshire, Past Grand Chaplain of Grand Lodge of Masons in State of New York. Masonic services under auspices of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. & A. M., at Grace Episcopal Church, Vyse Av., West Farms, Bronx, on Monday evening, Sept. 4, 1916, at 8 o'clock. Brethren are requested to attend.
JOSEPH L. LOCKHART, Master.
R. M. BACKUS, Secretary.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, at Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 3, Alice L., beloved wife of Harry A. Du Bois, daughter of Catherine L. Clancy and the late Charles M. Clancy, sister of James M. and Bessie Clancy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ERDMANN.—Rosina, on Sept. 2, in her 78th year, beloved wife of the late Jacob Erdmann, and mother of Albert J. Erdmann. Funeral at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 10 A. M.

FAULKS.—At Annandale, N. J., Sept. 2, 1916, James H. Faulks, aged 64 years. Funeral services at the home, Eastern Turnpike, Annandale, Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery on arrival of 2:53 P. M. train at Elizabeth.

FRANKENTHALER.—On Sept. 3, in her 61st year, Carrie, beloved wife of Jacob and devoted mother of Aimee Oppenheimer, Anselm and Alfred Frankenthaler. Funeral private from her late residence, 600 West 113th St., Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GETHINS.—Edward, beloved husband of Mrs. Margaret Gethins. Funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 139 East 42d St., thence to St. Agnes' Church, East 43d St.

GIBBS.—At Hotel Belleclaire, Sunday, Sept. 3, 1916, Mary E., beloved wife of John Wilson Gibbs, M. D. Funeral private, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

GRAYBILL.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, at his residence, 1,905 Andrews Av., Bronx, James Edward Graybill, aged 71, husband of Ella Graybill. Funeral services this Monday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, at 710 8th Av. Members Georgia Society, Southern Society, and Confederate Veterans Camp respectfully invited.

GRAYBILL.—The Confederate Veteran Camp of N. Y. announces with sincere regret the death of its Lieutenant Commander, James E. Graybill, which occurred Sept. 3, 1916. Services will be held this Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at 710 8th Av. Members of the camp and of the Georgia Society, Southern Society, and friends are requested to attend.
C. R. HATTON, Adjutant.
R. H. GORDON, Commander.

HARRINGTON.—On Sept. 2, Frank A., beloved son of the late Dennis and Mary Harrington, (nee Scanlan,) residence, 24 West 9th St. Funeral services at the Paulist Fathers' Church, West 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Monday, Sept. 4, at 11 A. M.

HAWLEY.—On Sept. 3, Gideon Hawley, at his late residence, 97 Waring Place, Yonkers. Funeral private.

MADERO.—On Sept. 3, 1916, Francisco, beloved husband of Mercedes G. de Madero, of Mexico. Funeral from his late residence, 302 Central Park West, Monday, Sept. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Service at St. Gregory's Church, 144 West 90th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MORAND.—On Sept. 2, 1916, George H. Morand, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 448 East 26th St., B'klyn, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 P. M.

MORTON.—Drew. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

MULGREW.—On Sept. 3, after a short illness, at his residence, 391 West End Av., Frederick Cornell Mulgrew, beloved husband of May Graham Keogh. Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUINN.—Suddenly, Sept. 3, James Quinn, aged 1 year and 5 months, son of Bennie and Irene Quinn. Funeral from their residence, 14 Steinway Av., Long Island City, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1 P. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester.

RAWLINS.—At Marlow, England, Sept. 1, Emily Dale, beloved wife of Henry Rawlins.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, at 113 Tenth St., Brooklyn, Catharine Roberts, widow of Hugh Roberts, in her 86th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROS.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, Gloria Martinez, beloved wife of Dr. Osvaldo Ros. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 265 Bainbridge Av., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Cuban papers please copy.

STAPLETON.—Helen R., suddenly, Sept. 3, 1916, beloved daughter of Sarah and the late John Stapleton. Services from late residence, 37 Garden Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

STOPPEL.—On Friday, Sept. 1, 1916, Anna Stoppel in her ninetieth year. Funeral from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pauline Boettger, 254th St., Riverdale, Monday afternoon. Family will receive friends from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

TRUMBULL.—At South Orange, N. J., Sept. 1, Mary E., widow of Charles H. Trumbull, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services private at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George C. Bergen, South Orange, N. J.

WREDE.—At 14 West 60th St., on Sept. 1, Albert Wrede. Funeral from his late residence Monday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

BEATTY.—Richard, Sept. 1. Funeral 573 2d Av., today, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—George W., 1,343 Boscobel Av., Sept. 1. Funeral private.

CANAL.—Louis, Sept. 1, aged 48. Funeral 374 7th Av., today, 10 A. M.

COUGHLIN.—Thomas, 224 East 35th St., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FLORENTINE.—Rachel R., 640 East 219th St., Sept. 1, aged 85.

FLYNN.—Eliza L., 1,524 Lurting Av., Bronx, Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HANEY.—Frank, 434 East 89th St., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HASENBURG.—Fred B., Sept. 1. Funeral, 208 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

HEIDE.—Martin H., Sept. 1. Funeral, 69 East 125th St., private.

HELIES.—Hattie, 2,383 Webster Av., Bronx, Sept. 2, aged 30.

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Wednesday, September 27.
Thursday, September 28.
Friday, October 6.
Saturday, October 7.

Applications for seats at either place, (according to choice,) may be made in person or by mail to "Secretary," 205 West 95th St.

Died.

HORAN.—Robert M., 507 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 1, aged 9.

KEHOE.—Elizabeth, 611 West 180th St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KLINETOP.—Adelia, 405 West 48th St., Sept. 2, aged 60. Funeral service today.

McCLUSKEY.—Catherine, 325 East 43d St., Sept. 1. Funeral today.

McCOART.—Hannah M., 339 West 26th St., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McFARLAND.—Rachel, 417 West 19th St., Sept. 1.

NAUGHTON.—Mary, 444 St. Nicholas Av., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NICHOLL.—Rose, Sept. 1. Funeral, 368 West 50th St., today, 2 P. M.

STRAUSS.—Homer J., Sept. 1. Funeral, 228 Lenox Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TERHUNE.—Charlotte, 333 West 19th St., Sept. 2. Funeral service today.

Brooklyn.

BERNSTEIN.—Jacob, 1,050 Lafayette Av., Sept. 1.

BREDEHOFT.—Mary A., 1,424 East 13th St., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

BROWN.—Ann, 40 Henry St., Sept. 2.

BUCKEY.—Sadie M., 15 Poplar St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BUTEHORN.—Marie, East 48th St., and Avenue M, Sept. 2. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

DAVIES.—George, 79 Adelphi St., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

ECKS.—Emma C., 30 St. John's Place, Sept. 2, aged 48. Funeral Sept. 6.

FRANKE.—Christina W., 650 70th St., Sept. 2, aged 58. Funeral private.

HEIDEL.—Adam, St. John's Hospital, Sept. 2, aged 13. Funeral tomorrow.

HETZLER.—Augusta, 298 Bergen St., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Charles W., 220 77th St., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUIGLEY.—Mrs. Michael, 729 East 9th St., Sept. 2.

SCHAEFER.—Annie, 274 Ridgewood Av., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHEEHY.—Mary, 416 Van Buren St., Sept. 1. Funeral today.

SOUTHWELL.—Catherine, 203 Myrtle Av., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STELLING.—Dora, 214 Lee Av., Sept. 1.

THOMSEN.—Herman, 1,826 Myrtle Av., Sept. 2, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THURSBY.—Robert H., 843 Halsey St., Sept. 2, aged 73.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

GOLDENHORN.—Michael T., 133 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, Sept. 2, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow.

HEFFNER.—Henry, 237 Griffith St., Jersey City, Sept. 1, aged 67.

HOGAN.—John, West Hoboken, Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KARDEL.—Edward, West Hoboken, Sept. 1, aged 37.

KEEGAN.—William, Newark, Sept. 1, aged 3.

LYON.—Stephen P., 40 Court St., Newark, Sept. 2, aged 32. Funeral today.

PLATT.—Conrad, 415 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Sept. 1, aged 80.

ROHLFFS.—Henry C., 384 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Sept. 2, aged [illegible].

SCHAAN.—Esther, 122 Elizabeth Av., Newark, Sept. 2.

TIEDEMANN.—Frederick, Hoboken, Sept. 1, aged 39.

WOODS.—Catherine, 436 South 18th St., Newark, Sept. 2, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

FELLOWS.—Henry L., Wantagh, Sept. 1, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—Lawrence J., Laurel Hill, Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCALLAN.—Anna, Ravenswood, Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

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Died.

RANDOLPH.—William L., Maspeth, Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Eliza, College Point, Sept. 2, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

ISBELL.—In loving memory of Effie Kimber Isbell; died Sept. 4, 1915.

AITKEN.—Mary A., mass St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—James, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Sept. 6, 8 A. M.

GRAFTON.—Right Rev. Charles C., mass St. Edward the Martyr's Church, today, 7:30 A. M.

HIGGINS.—Margaret M., mass Our Lady of Mercy Church, Fordham, today, 8:15 A. M.

KRAKOWER.—Joseph H., in memory of; died Sept. 5, 1914.

KORTJOHANN.—Rebecca, in memory of; died Sept. 4, 1914.

LAZARD.—Nanette, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

MONAHAN.—Thomas, mass All Saints' Church, today, 7 A. M.

PRENDERGAST.—James J., mass St. John's Church, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

SHANAHAN.—Teresa V., mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHEA.—Mary R., in memory of; died Sept. 4, 1915.

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The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

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WHITE AND LEWIS WIN PRELUDE OF AMATEUR GOLF TITLE TOURNEY

WHITE AND LEWIS WIN SILVER CLUB

Defeat Anderson and Hoyt in Playoff for American Golfer Trophy at Merion.

CHICK EVANS STAR OF DAY

Open Champion Returns a 71, the Best Round Made in Practice for Amateur Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The American Golfer Trophy for club pairs will remain in the custody of the Flushing Gold Club until the next amateur championship, as Gardiner White and M. P. Lewis won the playoff for the silver club at Merion today against John G. Anderson and Frank Hoyt of Siwanoy. The names of the winners and the field of combat are inscribed each year on a little silver golf ball, which is then chained to the silver driver.

At present there are three little spheres chained to the shaft of the trophy. They are inscribed, in turn, as follows:

Walter J. Travis and Fred Herreshoff, Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, 1913; Walter J. Travis and Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, Ekwanok, 1914; Tom Sherman and Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, Detroit, 1915.

To these will be added the names of White and Lewis, and they both agree that the ball and chain is not always a thing to be ashamed of.

Johnny Anderson, twice runnerup for the national amateur championship, never played worse golf in his long and varied career than he did on the first few holes of the playoff against the Flushing pair. Just how bad he was may be judged from the fact that the best ball for the Siiwanoy players on the outward journey was a 45. After taking a 5 on the first hole, Anderson drove out of bounds on the second, wandered vaguely and slowly toward the green, and finally sank a good putt for a 7. White and Lewis in the meanwhile were making hay while Anderson's sun was shining upon them, and they had a lead of six strokes at the turn.

Siwanoy Men Take Sturdy Brace.

Coming in the Siwanoy players played fine par golf up to the sixteenth hole, and here they lost a shot by a missed putt. White got a 3 on the 385 yard tenth hole by the simple process of placing his long approach within easy reach of the cup.

Lewis was playing good golf whenever White fell from the straight and narrow path, and altogether the progress of the Flushing pair was very satisfactory to themselves and their friends. Their best ball was a 76 to an 81 by the Siwanoy players. The cards were as follows:

White and Lewis:
Out ....4 5 4 5 4 6 4 4 3—39
In ....3 4 5 4 5 4 4 3 5—37—76
Anderson and Hoyt:
Out ....5 7 5 5 6 4 4 5 4—45
In ....4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—36—81

With the club pairs contest out of the way, the stage was all set for the start of the qualifying round of the national amateur championship tourney. There were the usual ante-mortem rounds, but, strange to say, no hitherto unknown player broke the world's record for eighteen holes, a customary proceeding previous to all big tournaments. The best score of the day was turned in by no less a personage than the national open champion, Chick Evans, who made a seventy-one on his first attempt over the west course.

Kirkby Prepares by Resting.

Kirkby took a day of rest in preparation for the start tomorrow, and the other Metropolitan players might have profited by his example had they known before they made their rounds what scores they were going to get. Nothing wonderful was done by any of the New York players unless some high score record was established.

Phil Carter, North and South amateur champion, who is still very much in the tournament in spite of reports that he had withdrawn, brought in the lowest card of the Metropolitan aggregation. He was the active partner for the East in a four-ball match with Max Marston against New Sawyer of Wheaton and Paul Hunter of Midlothian.

Carter turned in a seventy-six, and was the principal factor in defeating the Westerners by 2 up and 1 to play. Marston got an 80, Sawyer an 80 likewise, and Hunter a 79. Sawyer was remarkably bad on the outward journey, taking a 45, but a fine 35 on the last nine holes kept his score within respectable limits.

Of the other well-known players, Reuben Bush got a 73; Nelson Whitney, a 78, and Gilman Tiffany, a coat of sunburn.

Bob Gardner played over the west course this morning in a leisurely manner, taking a 78, and in the afternoon he played twelve holes on the east course. He was pitching up to the hole in beautiful style, but he missed most of the short putts that the accuracy of his approaches offered him for a stroke under par.

Gardner was followed by a large gallery, but the next time he plays there will be a desertion by one of the spectators, who considers that he was ill-treated by the amateur champion. In driving from the tenth tee Gardner landed his tee shot on the parietal region of this man's skull, not damaging it seriously, but creating enough of a painful impression to cause the sufferer's immediate resignation as a follower of Gardner. An odd feature of the incident lay in the fact that Gardner again pitched up to the pin, and missed the short putt for a stroke under par because the ball refused to roll straight. The caddie said that it had been "damaged in transit."

Bob Jones of Atlanta, 14 years old and as strong as a young steer, played the major part of the east course this afternoon and seemed to have no trouble either in his distance or his accuracy. The youngster played really remarkable golf, and if he holds his confidence and nerve he will certainly prove the sensation of the tournament.

At sunset tonight Robert W. Lesley, Chairman of the Golf Committee of the Merion Cricket Club, and his co-workers had completed all arrangements for the golfers and the gallery through the week. Big striped tents have sprung up all over the green lawns, pavilions have been built, a large scoreboard erected, and a rapid transit system of buses instituted between the two courses. The fairway is cut, the greens are rolled, the sand is in the traps, the water in the ponds and everything is in readiness for the golfers to tee up, shout "Fore" and have at it.

U. S. SOCCER TEAM IN A TIE.

Holds Norwegian Eleven to a Single Goal in Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 3, (via London, Sept. 4, 2:35 A. M.)—The football game between the All-American Association and the Norwegian teams was played here tonight before 20,000 spectators, one of the greatest crowds that ever witnessed an athletic event in this city. Each team scored one goal. General good feeling prevailed throughout the contest, both teams being cheered by the spectators.

The American team, after thirty-five minutes of play, was composed of only nine players, one being injured and a new man not being permitted to replace him. Manager T. W. Cahill, after the game, said the Norwegians played the fastest and most exciting game the Americans had encountered on the present trip.

On Sept. 6 the Americans will play at Stockholm and will leave Christiania for New York on Sept. 8 on the steamer Oscar II.

SPEARS OUTRIDES KRAMER.

Defeats Cyclist Champion for Fifth Time—Staehle Wins Title Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—For the fifth time this season Bob Spears, the Australian cyclist, today defeated Frank Kramer, the national champion, in a match race. Spears accomplished the feat in two straight mile heats, winning by a length the first time, and a half-length in the second heat.

Arthur Spencer defeated Alf Grenda, the tall Tasmanian, in the Brassard race, a one-mile match affair. Alf Goullet won the ten-mile open for the professionals, beating out Reggie McNamara in the home stretch. Jake Magin finished in second place, Fred Hill got fourth, and Oscar Egg fifth place.

The one-mile team match race went to Willie Hanley and Eddie Madden, who won two out of three heats from Marcel Dupuy and Francisco Verri.

John Staehle, a local rider, and member of the Bay View Wheelmen, who clinched the national amateur bike championship more than a month ago, won the last championship race of the season when he led the field home in the five-mile titular race. Fred Taylor took first place in the one-mile handicap for the amateurs, riding from the twenty-yard mark.

CHARTER OAK MEET TODAY.

Grand Circuit Harness Campaigners Move to Hartford Track.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—More than 150 of the fastest racing horses in the country will participate in the annual Grand Circuit races, which start tomorrow on the historic Charter Oak track, and continue through the week. A feature of the meeting will be the opening of a new half-mile track.

The races tomorrow are the 2:08 pace for $3,000, the Experiment Purse of $2,000 for trotters, and the 2:10 trot for $1,000. The principal event of the week will be on Thursday—the Charter Oak 2:08 trot for $5,000. Twelve horses are entered in this event, including Mabel Trask and St. Frisco.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs, straight. Intriguer, 110 pounds; Glitter, 105; Cherry Ripe, 105; Radiant Flower, 105; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 105; Comrade, 100; Ponce de Leon, 105; Running Shot, 107; Zinnia, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, conditions; one mile. Poleoma, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Oratorium, 111; Delancey, 111; Kilmer, 108; Dorcas, 108; Ima Frank, 118.

THIRD RACE.—King's Oak, 108 pounds; Hidden Star, (imp.,) 114; Pan Maid, 123; Rhine Maiden, 113; Lisaga, (imp.,) 100; Pleione, 109; Miss Puzzle, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Municipal Handicap; one mile and a half. Roamer, 124; Stromboli, 123; Frizzle, (imp.,) 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Brook Cup Handicap, steeplechase; about three miles. Duke of Duluth, 140; Blankenburg, 160; Pebeto, 157; Martian, 142.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Jack Mount, (imp.,) 111; Woodtrap, 108; Ed Roche, 108; Trentino, 103; Reprobate, 108; Nebraska, 111; Mikman, 111; Jack Scot, 108; Teetotal, (imp.,) 100.

Sports Schedule for Labor Day

Professional Baseball.

Boston vs. Yankees at Polo Grounds. (Morning game starts at 10:30, afternoon game at 3.)

Giants at Boston. (Morning and afternoon games.)

Brooklyn at Philadelphia. (Morning and afternoon games.)

All other American and National League teams play two games each.

Horse Racing.

Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park.

Tennis.

National singles championship, semi-final round at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

Final round junior singles championship at West Side Tennis Club.

Doubles exhibition by Mikami and Kumagae at Westfield Golf Club, Westfield, N. J.

Club handicap tournament, Crescent A. C.
Club matches, Borough Park Club.
Club matches, Marine and Field Club.
Club matches, Bensonhurst Yacht Club.
Club matches, Marine and Field Club.
Club matches, Atlantic Yacht Club.
Club matches, Terrace Club, Flatbush.

Golf.

Qualifying round national championship tournament at Merion C. C., Merion, Penn.

Qualifying round September Cup at Dunwoodie.

Handicap at Ekwanok.
Frier Trophy competition at Fox Hills.
Club handicap at Upper Montclair.
Club tournament at Inwood.
Labor Day Cup at Richmond County.
Club championship at Hackensack.
Foursome at Baltusrol.
Club championship at Ridgewood.
Club handicap at Cranford.
Bogey handicap at Morris County.
President's Cup at Glen Ridge.
Club handicap at Manhattan.
Mary Garden Cup at Oakland.
Autumn tournament at Suburban.
Club handicap at South Orange.
Club handicap at Plainfield.
President's Cup at Nassau.
Club championship at Hollingwood.
Club handicap at Wykagyl.
Club handicap at Yountakah.
House Committee Cup at Colonia.
Club championship at Garden City.
Club handicap at Essex Fells.
Oakmont Cup at Hydewood.
Club handicap at Ardsley.

Cricket.

Brooklyn, at Manhattan.
Columbia Oval, at Kings County.
Manor Field, at Richmond County.
Bensonhurst, at Paterson.

Track and Field Athletics.

Annual games of the New York Caledonian Club at Washington Park, Maspeth, L. I.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers meet at Celtic Park.

Closed games of New York A. C., at Travers Island.

Hudson County championships under auspices of Jersey Harriers A. A., at City Oval, Bayonne, N. J.

Brooklyn Playground championships and A. A. U. novice events, at Betsey Head Playground.

Yachting.

Annual regatta Atlantic Yacht Club on Gravesend Bay.

Fall regatta Larchmont Yacht Club on Long Island Sound.

Annual regatta Sachem's Head Yacht Club, Sachem's Head, Conn.

Annual regatta Norwalk Yacht Club, Norwalk, Conn.

Club regatta Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Club regatta Bayside Yacht Club.

Annual regatta Shelter Island Yacht Club.

Annual regatta Hudson River Yacht Racing Association.

Rowing.

Middle States regatta on Potomac River, Washington, D. C.

New England Rowing Association regatta at Boston.

Automobile Racing.

International Speedway Sweepstakes at Cincinnati.

Dog Show.

Specialty show Bull Terrier Club of America at Gravesend Bay racetrack.

Bench show at Red Bank.

Boxing.

Twenty-round lightweight championship bout between Freddie Welsh and Charley White at Colorado Springs.

Fifteen-round featherweight championship bout between Johnny Kilbane and George Chaney at Cedar Point, Ohio.

Motorboating.

Gold challenge cup races at Detroit.

Harness Racing.

Matinee of Nassau Driving Club at Mineola, L. I.

Swimming.

Long distance amateur championship at St. Louis.

A. A. U. 100-yard championship at Honolulu.

BATTLES ROYAL AT TENNIS DUE TODAY

Johnston-Murray and Williams-Griffin Matches Promise Thrills in Plenty.

Today's Championship Matches.

NATIONAL JUNIOR FINAL.

11:00 A. M.—Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., vs. Roland Roberts of San Francisco.

NATIONAL SINGLES, SEMI-FINALS.

1:30 P. M.—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, vs. Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco. Court No. 3.

3:30 P. M.—William M. Johnston of San Francisco vs. Robert Lindley Murray of Bayonne, N. J. Court No. 2.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station for Forest Hills as follows: A. M.—9:00, 9:16, 10:00, 10:35, 11:05, 12:00; P. M.—12:30, 12:52, 1:32, 1:55, 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:20, 3:45, 4:11.

Trains leave Forest Hills for Pennsylvania Station: P. M.—12:12, 12:22, 1:11, 1:35, 2:15, 2:47, 3:48, 4:20, 4:35, 4:55, 5:04, 5:47, 5:56, 6:30, 7:00. Special trains are also run to New York after the conclusion of the afternoon match.

SALE OF SEATS.

4,000 seats are on sale daily at the box office on the club grounds. Admission, $1.

Two sharp battles of the tennis courts are promised in the semi-final round of the national singles championship at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills this afternoon. In the upper half of the draw Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, who with William M. Johnston holds the doubles championship, is pitted against Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, who won the championship in 1914 by defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin in the final round. The lower half of the draw brings together William M. Johnston of San Francisco, the present title holder, and Robert Lindley Murray, also a Californian, but now living in Bayonne, who was a sensation in Eastern tennis circles in 1914 when he was placed fourth in the national ranking.

The match between Williams and Griffin holds particular interest, in that it will be the third meeting of the season between these two experts. At the present time the honors rest with Griffin, who has twice been victorious over his Eastern rival. Williams was first vanquished by him in the second round of the Longwood tournament, and the result furnished one of the greatest surprises of the tennis season to that time. The Californian won on sheer merit of play, his placing game being far too accurate for the Philadelphian, who had been expected to reach the final round, where he was slated to oppose William M. Johnston.

Two weeks later, at Newport, Griffin again demonstrated his superiority over the Eastern contestant, but this was not such a satisfying victory, for the day previous, in playing against Roland Roberts, Williams sprained his ankle, and the injury has bothered him much since that time.

Whether Griffin will have the skill to make Williams accept another defeat today is, however, a moot question. Williams has had an easy path to the semi-final round, and there is reason to believe that his ankle has practically regained its strength. If that proves to be the case, a merry contest appears to be certain before the name of one of these two is placed in the final bracket.

The match between Johnston, the titleholder, and Murray should prove a battle royal. Murray supplied the most startling upset of the tournament when he eliminated Church on Saturday, and by his play then he looms up as a formidable antagonist for any player on any court.

Murray's skill naturally commands respect, but it was not thought that he had developed his game to its highest possibilities this season. He has competed in only a few tournaments, and his physical strength, except at Nassau, where he was in fine form, did not augur well for him in prolonged matches. Against Church, however, there was no weakness apparent, and with his severe service working effectively Murray is always a man to fear. Just prior to defeating Church, Murray put out Karl Behr, in itself a notable achievement.

Johnston, although he has a place in the formidable lower half of the draw, has had a rather easy road to the semi-finals. His decisive defeat of Watson M. Washburn, one of the strongest of the Eastern contenders, without extending himself, indicates that there is much latent strength in his game, and those who confidently expect him, not only to defeat Murray, but to carry off the championship as he did a year ago are legion.

On the working out of the season's play to this time there is no doubt but that Johnston must rule favorite. The champion has twice met with defeat this season—once in the East vs. West matches at Forest Hills and again in the final at Newport, when he was put out by Ichiya Kumagae, of Japan. When tennis form is taken into consideration Johnston is a lofty figure in the calculations of students of the game. Murray, however, appears able to press the titleholder hard, and he may add another surprise today to the one of which he was the author on Saturday.

ANDERSON LOSES AT NETS.

Former L. I. Tennis Champion Falls Before Bassford at Westchester.

Kings County Tennis Club players invaded Westchester yesterday in two divisions, one going to the County Tennis Club of Westchester, at Hartsdale, and the other to the New York A. C. at Travers Island. Against the Hartsdale players the Kings County aggregation gained an even break, winning three and losing three matches. At Travers Island the Brooklynites were overwhelmed, and out of nine matches scored only two victories.

The surprise of the two tournaments was the defeat of Frederick T. Anderson of Kings County, Long Island title holder two years ago, who fell before Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club by the score of 6—2, 6—3. Anderson played ragged tennis compared to his regular form, and offered little opposition to Bassford. The summaries:

COUNTY TENNIS CLUB OF WESTCHESTER.

SINGLES.—A. Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club, defeated F. T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3; Charles C. Chambers, Kings County, defeated George Walker, County, 6—1, 6—4; R. V. Lake, Kings County, defeated C. Clarkson, County, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6; J. W. Apple, County, defeated R. Burroughs, Kings County, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—W. Wadsworth and J. W. Apple, County, defeated R. V. Lake and R. Burroughs, Kings County, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; F. T. Anderson and Charles C. Chambers, Kings County, defeated G. Walker and A. Bassford, Jr., County, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

SINGLES.—Dr. F. Escheverria, New York A. C., defeated Dr. Morgenthaler, Kings County Tennis Club, 5—7, 6—3, 9—7; C. Black, N. Y. A. C., defeated E. Percy, Kings County, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. Ross, Kings County, defeated M. A. Bergfield, N. Y. A. C., 6—4, 6—4; D. S. Dennis, N. Y. A. C., defeated C. A. Moore, Kings County, 6—0, 6—3; E. Trubenbach, N. Y. A. C., defeated E. H. Lewis, Kings County, 6—3, 6—2; C. Bishop, N. Y. A. C., defeated S. Quinn, Kings County, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Dr. F. Escheverria and M. A. Bergfield, N. Y. A. C., defeated Dr. Morgenthaler and E. Percy, Kings County, 6—0, 5—7, 8—6; C. Black and C. Bishop, N. Y. A. C., defeated Dr. W. Ross and E. H. Lewis, Kings County, 6—1, 6—1; S. Quinn and C. A. Moore, Kings County, defeated R. Davis and E. Trubenbach, N. Y. A. C., 6—4, 7—5.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Campfire's Futurity.

When James G. K. Lawrence thirty-three years ago conceived the idea of holding a Futurity, there were predictions of failure as the initial appeal was made to the breeders of the country, it being a new idea to nominate the produce of mares instead of the individual. But this practical horseman knew what he was doing, and results have shown the wisdom of his course, as the Futurity has done more to perpetuate the blooded horse in this country than any other event ever offered.

It's a long look back to the first of these events in 1888, won by Sam Bryant's white-faced gelding, Proctor Knott, which had cost the tall Kentuckian but a few hundred dollars, from the race of Saturday, in which Richard T. Wilson's Campfire was the victor, but it is safe to say that there is not another race on the calendar to which the sentiment of the public has continued as steadfast as it has to the Futurity.

The winning of Campfire should put heart into every breeder in the land. Mr. Wilson obtained this splendid colt through the union of the young and untried sire Olambala and the youthful mare Nightfall. It was the latter's first foal and the initial winner sired by Olambala. As an added fascination to the breeding problem, it may be stated that Ornus, the grandsire of Campfire, was an outcast from the Morris stable, sold to a negro for $100, and raced by him at New Orleans more than twenty years ago.

Campfire's Futurity will long be remembered by horsemen, not only for his great victory in this event but by the fact that he is the first juvenile since Novelty raced to win the Hopeful and then in the next week to capture the premier two-year-old event of the country. This game son of Olambala has been one of the most consistent young performers we have had in many years, and is justly entitled to the championship in his division. Campfire has started nine times this season; has won six races, was second twice, and was once out of the money. Among the events to his credit are the Hopeful, the Saratoga Special, and the Sanford Memorial, all of which were won during the Saratoga meeting and in successive starts. On July 1 at Aqueduct this youngster scored a four-length victory in the Great American Handicap. Following this, he was second to Arnold and in the same position to Ivory Black on June 14 at Belmont Park. The latter race was held four days after the colt had made his bow to the public, his début being in a four and a half-furlong sprint over the Westchester Racing Association's straightaway, which he won by two lengths.

While the victory and the glory of the Futurity go to Campfire, there were a number of other young thoroughbreds which gave highly creditable performances. Of the three Whitney entries Rickety, winner of the Flash Stakes, made the best showing. The Broomstick youngster was only half a length behind the winner and was coming strong at the finish. This colt made his first appearance at Saratoga, and is sure to be heard from later. In the running of Saturday's race he defeated both Vivid and Tumbler, which came in fourth and fifth, respectively. Tumbler, a son of All Gold, is one of the few representative two-year-olds which have a victory over Campfire, and in his races at both Saratoga and Aqueduct, where he won the Cohoes and Hudson Stakes, besides a number of other events, proved himself to be a colt of exceptional speed. One of the interesting features of the Futurity was the creditable performance of Skeptic, from the stable of H. H. Hewitt. This young Sain colt only graduated from the maiden class ten days ago, when he defeated Vivid, among a lot of other promising juveniles. On Saturday he came in third, again beating Vivid and also passing Tumbler.

The two fillies bearing the Cochran colors, Burlesque and Madeira, did not show anything to lead one to believe they had the speed with which they have been credited. While the latter had won her only three starts, she had never before been called upon to meet as high class a field as started in the Futurity. Burlesque is a filly of splendid conformation, and in her five previous starts had never been outside the money, winning three of her races. Some of her best performances have been against Berlin, Starfinch, Arnold, Woodtrap, and a number of other high-class youngsters. With Campfire crowned as champion of the two-year-old division, it yet remains to be seen who will win the honors among the three-year-olds, and this should be definitely decided this week with the running of the Lawrence Realization Stakes.

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The Manhasset Bay Cup Races.

Now that the excitement attendant on the races for the Manhasset Bay Cup has subsided, yachtsmen are discussing the disappointing result with less prejudice. First of all, let it be said in behalf of Long Island Sound sportsmanship that yachtsmen almost unanimously disapprove of a protest against the award of the cup to Ahmeek, on the ground that she is above the rating required for competition for the cup. That protest should have been made before the race. Then was the time to call the attention of the committee to any error in measurement, instead of taking the ground that one of the Long Island Sound boats would beat Ahmeek, no matter what her measurement. That measurement was officially accepted, and Ahmeek raced on it with the tacit consent of Nahma's owners.

Admittedly, on all hands, Ahmeek was not the best of the Class P boats which raced for the cup. She won on a series of flukes. Crippled Nahma showed herself Ahmeek's better in the first race. Ahmeek's forward placing in the third race was mainly due to the fact that Mr. Hanan, who had the race practically won in the first half hour of the third race, threw it away by going wind-hunting instead of devoting himself to the defeat of Ahmeek, all he had to do to keep the trophy at Indian Harbor. Nahma was as well off with Anita, the winner, as was Ahmeek. Joyant was out of the race by Hayseed's blanketing. All Nahma had to do was to finish in front of Ahmeek. Yet Mr. Hanan abandoned the essential for a possible victory. As a result he put his yacht in exactly the position at which the carefully thought-out team work of the seven Boston skippers was directed. The pocketing of Nahma was a natural result of that one boat's fighting the team work of three or four competitors placed purposely to catch him in a trap partly of his own creation.

It is unfortunate that the cup was not won on its merits instead of on the team work of the Boston yachts in the decisive race. It will be more unfortunate for yachting as a sport if the protest against Ahmeek is pressed, and Mr. Hanan will probably heed the requests of his friends, withdraw it, and challenge for and bring back the cup to Long Island waters in 1917 with Nahma. Already there is talk of building enough yachts to meet team work with team work if such an undesirable sort of racing be necessary. Yachting has always been a remarkably clean sport. It should be kept so.

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Changes in the Giants.

When the Giants return to the Polo Grounds the club will hardly be recognized by its friends. The Old Guard, which brought so many pennants to the Polo Grounds, is broken up and gone. There is hardly a club in the National League which has not one or more former Giant players on its roster. The passing of Larry Doyle, Fred Merkle, Mathewson and the others, leaves the club with very few of the stalwarts who made the game so popular here in the last few years.

It will seem strange to see Heinie Zimmerman playing under McGraw, for, when a member of the Cubs, the New York leader and the Chicago player had many wordy battles. Zimmerman was always a hard player to manage in the Windy City and he will be of little use to the Giants unless he consents to submit to the club's rules of discipline. The season has been one of many ups and downs for McGraw. With his contract having only one more year to run, the leader has indicated that he is anxious to retire. But he would like to finish his baseball career with a good season, which will compare with the record of his other successful years.

It seems that he retained many of his older players too long, for they were together for so many years that they got into a rut and did not play the ball of which they were capable. It was partly because Manager McGraw did not make changes in his club sooner that the Giants have had such an unsuccessful season. With the changes he has already made, however, and other changes which he is planning, the New York leader may be successful in ending his career next year with another pennant winner.

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Football at Columbia.

Football prospects at Columbia University are daily assuming brighter indications for the coming season as the practice period draws nearer and the veteran and recruit candidates send in their promises to answer the first call for work on Wednesday, Sept. 20. Last year at this time the alumni and undergraduates were anticipating rather impatiently the opening of a gridiron season that would bring back the great American college game to Morningside Heights for the first Autumn since 1905. This season, despite the certainty of a much harder schedule than last year, when the rejuvenated Blue and White team went through undefeated, there is an atmosphere surrounding the athletic authorities that is not made hazy by a single indication of pessimism. There is no lack of confidence.

Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf is expected to return from his vacation in the New Hampshire woods within the next few days and will join the managerial corps, working under Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager, in inaugurating the preliminary work of getting the new season under full sway. Tomorrow a force of laborers will begin to reconstruct the wooden stands on South Field, and larger seating capacity will be provided. Columbia's hopes for a stadium on the edge of the Hudson River, near 116th Street, will at best have to await a realization until the end of the probationary period of football in 1920, and in the meantime the nearest South Field can be made to resemble a typical football arena is to have temporary wooden stands, seating a meagre 6,000, built around the confined field, already hemmed in tightly by the encroaching college buildings.

South Field was never in better condition for football than at present. Groundkeepers, at work since the middle of June, have transformed a much-battered baseball diamond and spike-trodden outfield into a velvety rectangle by re-sodding and re-seeding processes. And throughout the gridiron season it is certain that the field will be maintained in excellent shape, since all eight games are to be played at home. Provision has been made for the weight throwers on the track team to make use of a tennis court extension outside of the inclosure; the baseball team will not have Fall practice, and the soccerites will play the majority of intercollegiate games on opponents' fields until the middle of November, and will thereby postpone their matches at home until Coach Metcalf's men have ended their season.

Restricted to severe regulations for five years, prohibited from games with the so-called "big five"—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell—limited in playing fields to college grounds, and not being able to draw for team material from the ranks of students in the professional and graduate schools of the University, Columbia men would seem to yearn for the severing of the bonds which keep their football team under leash. They do; but until 1920 they have promised the faculty authorities to be content with these conditions, and their present year's schedule of games with Wesleyan, Williams, Vermont, Union, New York University, Stevens, Swarthmore, and Hamilton, and the schedules in 1917, 1918, and 1919 are to be regarded as stepping stones to the gridiron future, with a stadium and an eleven rated among the best.

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The Swimmer's Build.

American aquatic authorities have been enjoying an interesting discussion over the physical conformation of swimmers in the hope of deciding what constitutes natural ability in natation, that baffling and intangible quality which seems to mark the difference between the good swimmer and the champion.

If one may judge from our present topnotchers, however, natural ability and build have little in common. Ludy Langer is rather below average height and solid, but slight; Herbert Vollmer is tall and rangy; Perry McGillivray, short and chunky; Duke Kahanamoku, a six-footer and well proportioned; Teddy Cann, of average height and rather heavily muscled; Leo Handy, small and rounded; Bud Goodwin, of heroic mold throughout; Norman Ross, a giant, with a pair of shoulders like a weight thrower's and tapering legs; Harry Hebner, a little below 6 feet and carrying plenty of flesh; Arthur Raithel, very tall and very slight; William Wallen and Herman Laubis, of medium height and medium weight.

Conclusions are not easy to draw. In the final analysis it will probably be found that buoyancy and nature of muscles are the determining factors and not general build. Buoyancy undoubtedly plays an important rôle, for the smaller the immersed part of the body the less effort will be required to propel it through the water.

Nature of muscles also largely affects results, for strength, within reason, is necessary and pliancy indispensable. Weak muscles will not furnish sufficient power to force the swimmer through the water at high rate of speed, yet the strongest muscles are useless unless they have the needed suppleness and elasticity to prevent their tiring and binding when submitted to rapid action.

All told, there appears no such thing as the "swimming build" one so often hears referred to, but every swimmer will profit by trying to get his muscles in the desired condition through avoidance of all exercise tending to harden them and through frequent resort to scientific massage.

⁂

Another Boxing Season Here.

The week will see a renewal of the boxing game in all States where the game flourishes. Outside of New York there will be two championship bouts today, Freddie Welsh meeting Charley White in Denver, and Johnny Kilbane tackling George Chaney at Cedar Point, Ohio.

Within the next fortnight the boxing game will be under full headway in and about New York. Many of the minor clubs have reopened their doors after the Summer season, and it is expected that bouts between some of the topnotchers will be on the cards at the larger clubs. Last year was the biggest boxing season New York has ever enjoyed, and the State Athletic Commission plans to have the coming season even better.

It is no easy matter to keep the boxing game clean and the squabbles and breaches of contracts which the commission is continually straightening out show how closely boxers and their managers have to be watched. As the sport is now conducted here, with ten-round bouts, with no decision, it is open to little objection. The scores of clubs which are conducted in this city prove what a large following the game has. It easily possesses the greatest following of any of the Winter sports, and if conducted on the same careful lines now followed by the Boxing Commission, there is no reason why it should not go on flourishing.

AHEARN TO BOX BLACKBURN.

Charley Mitchell, Veteran Heavyweight, May Be Honorary Referee.

The Harlem lightweight, Irish Patsy Cline, will box Jimmy Duffy of the west side at the Empire A. C. on Thursday night. Both boys will make 133 pounds ringside. Cline has been doing well in his bouts lately, and has become unusually popular with Harlem boxing enthusiasts.

The Pioneer S. C. in Forty-fourth Street on Wednesday night will offer as an attraction Joe Lynch and Monte Attell. Another ten-round bout will bring together Jack Denning and Eddie Nugent.

The new Hunts Point Sporting Club on Tuesday will present a card consisting of bouts between Marty Cross and Danny Fields and Al Thomas and Johnny Harris.

The Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night has arranged a ten-round bout between Jake Ahearn, the Brooklyn middleweight, and Jack Blackburn, the negro boxer. Charley Mitchell, the veteran English heavyweight, who fought John L. Sullivan some years ago at Madison Square Garden, is in New York for the first time since boxing was legalized here, and officials of the Harlem Club will ask the State Athletic Commission to appoint Mitchell honorary referee for the Ahearn-Blackburn bout as a pugilistic courtesy to England's heavyweight.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Harlem S. C., (Hammel's.)—Artie Kaufman vs. Solly Woods.

Clermont A. C.—K. O. Eggers vs. Harry Gardner.

TUESDAY.

Hunts Point S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Danny Fields; Al Thomas vs. Johnny Harris.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Monte Attell; Jack Denning vs. Eddie Nugent.

THURSDAY.

Empire A. C.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Jimmy Duffy.

Clermont A. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Leo Johnson.

Arverne A. C.—Joe Azevedo vs. Chick Simler.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Jake Ahearn vs. Jack Blackburn.

Brown's A. C., (Far Rockaway.)—Montana Dan Sullivan vs. Al McCoy.

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GIANTS LOSE AT NEWPORT.

Take Sunday Side-Trip and Stumble Over the Trojans.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Trojans, a local team of professional baseball players, won an exhibition game from the New York Nationals by a score of 5 to 3 today. Tuero of the Lynn, Eastern League Club, proved very effective against the Giants. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Trojans	1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 .	5	8	2
New York	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0	3	7	0

Batteries—Tuero and Carr; Smith, Kelley and Kocher, Callahan.

Fielder Errorless in 78 Games.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Eddie Edmondson, right fielder of the New Orleans Club of the Southern Association, today went through his seventy-eighth successive game without a fielding error, equaling, so far as games are concerned, the record of Sherwood Magee of the Boston Braves. Edmondson has handled faultlessly 154 chances, against 170 for Magee.

Thousand Islands Polo Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The last polo match of the Thousand Island polo tourney, played yesterday, resulted in a victory by the Thousand Island Polo Club, over the Westmoreland team, by the score of 7 to 6.

WHITE SOX USE THE BRUSH.

Faber Outdoes Wellman in Pitchers' Duel and Browns Lose, 1 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Faber bested Wellman in a pitching duel today and Chicago defeated St. Louis, 1 to 0. Chicago won in the ninth. Felsch walked and Terry sacrificed. Wellman's throw to catch Felsch off second went to centre field and Felsch took third. He tallied when Schalk doubled. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	5	0	0	2	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	1	6	Miller,rf	4	0	1	1	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	2	4	6	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Jackson,lf	2	0	0	0	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	5	2
Fournier,1b	2	0	0	15	0	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	0	0	0	Hartley,c	2	0	0	7	0
Terry,ss	3	0	1	2	1	Austin,3b	1	0	0	0	4
Schalk,c	4	0	1	3	1	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Faber,p	4	0	1	0	4	Wellman,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	1	5	27	18	Total	28	0	3	27	9

Errors—Felsch, Terry, Wellman.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Miller, E. Collins, Schalk. Stolen base—Fournier. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Terry. Double plays—Collins and Fournier; Collins, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; off Wellman, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 3 hits and no runs in 9 innings; off Wellman, 5 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wellman, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Wellman, 5. Wild pitch—Wellman. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Dineen.

Eastern League.

Portland, 9; Bridgeport, 2.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 2. (Eleven innings.)
Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
New Orleans, 1; Mobile, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games, morning and afternoon. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. First game, 10.30 A. M.; second game, 3 P. M.—Advt.

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LARRY DOYLE STAR IN RANKS OF CUBS

His Timely Hits and Base Running Help Bruins Win Two Games from Cardinals.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Chicago won both games of a double-header from St. Louis today, 4 to 2 and 4 to 1. Larry Doyle, who made his local début as a Cub, doubled in the third inning of the first game, after Wortman and Flack had singled, and Chicago scored two runs. Ames's wildness, Beck's error, and a timely single by Wortman netted two more in the fourth.

In the second game Doyle again gave the locals the lead as a result of his timely hitting and daring base running. Steele pitched in fine form in the second game, striking out ten men, but the locals hit opportunely and took advantage of the loose fielding behind Steele.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	1	1	Long,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	2	2	3	Beck,3b	5	0	0	1	2
Kelly,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Bescher,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Saier,1b	4	0	0	8	0	Snyder,1b,ss	4	0	1	7	0
Williams,cf	2	1	1	4	0	Wilson,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Archer,c	3	0	0	6	0	Miller,ss,1b	4	1	2	1	2
Pechous,3b	3	1	1	3	2	Gonzales,c	4	0	2	4	2
Wortman,ss	3	1	3	2	3	Betzel,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Lavender,p	2	0	0	0	1	Stewart,2b	2	0	1	1	2
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	2	Ames,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aButler	1	0	1	0	0
						Currie,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bBrattem	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	8	27	12	Total	36	2	9	*23	10

*Pechous out, hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Ames in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Currie in ninth inning.

Errors—Wortman, Beck, Miller.

Chicago ....0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 .—4
St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Miller, Doyle. Double play—Miller, Beck, and Snyder. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Ames, 2; off Currie, 2; off Packard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 8 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Currie, no runs in two innings; off Lavender, 8 hits and 2 runs in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Packard, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by Ames, 1; by Packard, 1; by Currie, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	1	Long,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	2	2	2	5	Beck,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Kelly,lf	4	1	2	1	1	Butler,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Saier,1b	1	0	0	11	1	Bescher,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	3	1	Snyder,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0	O.Wilson,cf	3	0	1	2	0
A.Wilson,c	3	1	1	3	1	Miller,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Pechous,3b	2	0	0	0	5	Gonzales,c	3	0	2	13	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	3	2	Stewart,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	1	3	Steele,p	3	0	1	0	0
						aBrattem	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	4	8	27	20	Total	31	1	8	24	4

a-Batted for O. Wilson in the ninth inning.

Errors—Saier, Pechous, O. Wilson, Gonzales, (2.)

Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 .—4
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Wortman, Gonzales. Three-base hit—Long. Home run—Kelly. Stolen bases—Doyle, (2,) Kelly, Beck. Sacrifice hit—Pechous. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Double play—Wortman, Doyle, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 8 hits and 4 runs in 8 innings; off Vaughn, 8 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Steele, 10; by Vaughn, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

REDS WIN WAR OF ERRORS.

Pirates Make More Blunders and Fewer Runs Than Matty's Men.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—In a ragged game in which errors were responsible for many of the runs Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh here today, 7 to 6. Of the thirteen runs made only four were earned. Mamaux and Mitchell were hit hard, and each gave several bases on balls. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Neale,lf	5	0	1	0	0	Warner,3b	5	1	1	1	1
Groh,3b	5	1	2	2	7	Carey,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Roush,cf	3	2	2	3	0	Bigbee,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Chase,2b	4	1	1	0	6	Hinchm'n,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Farmer,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Wingo,c	4	1	1	1	0	Baird,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Louden,ss	2	1	1	2	7	McCarthy,ss	3	2	2	1	3
Huhn,1b	4	0	2	17	0	Schmidt,c	4	1	0	4	4
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	0	1	Mamaux,p	4	0	1	0	1
						aSchulte	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	11	27	21	Total	36	6	9	24	15

a-Ran for McCarthy in ninth inning.

Errors—Chase, Louden, Warner, (2,) Bigbee, (2.)

Cincinnati ....0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 .—7
Pittsburgh ....0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 1—6

Two-base hits—Griffith, McCarthy, Roush. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Chase, Rouse, Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 4; off Mitchell, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 11 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Mitchell, 9 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 .	5	11	0
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	2	13	2

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	6	12	1
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	3

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	6	0
Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	71	52	.577
Providence	67	56	.545
Toronto	65	55	.542
Montreal	63	56	.529
Baltimore	64	61	.512
Richmond	56	67	.455
Rochester	54	66	.450
Newark	48	75	.390

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
(Two games.)
Richmond at Providence.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Buffalo.
(Two games.)
Rochester at Toronto.
(Two games.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburgh, 6.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(First game.)
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	72	53	.576
Detroit	72	57	.558
Chicago	70	58	.547
St. Louis	69	60	.535
New York	67	60	.528
Cleveland	68	61	.527
Washington	62	63	.496
Philadelphia	28	96	.226

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	72	47	.605
Boston	70	47	.598
Philadelphia	70	49	.588
New York	57	59	.491
Chicago	58	69	.457
Pittsburgh	56	67	.455
St. Louis	56	71	.441
Cincinnati	49	79	.383

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games. First at 10:30 A. M. second at 3 P. M.)
Cleveland at Detroit.
(Two games.)
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
(Two games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

COBB'S CLUB HELPS TIGERS.

Mighty Batter Plays Large Role in Defeat of Indians.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—Batting savagely and taking advantage of Cleveland's misplays, Detroit defeated the Indians 5 to 3 today. Speaker drove out two doubles and Cobb, who was at bat four times, got three clean singles and a whistling two-bagger. With the score tied and two out in the sixth inning, O'Neill dropped Young's third strike and Young reached first. Stanage followed with a double which drove in two runs. McKee injured his hand in a collision with Bagby while running to first base in the fourth inning and had to leave the game. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	2	2	Chapman,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	7	Turner,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Cobb,cf	4	2	4	2	0	Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	1
Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Roth,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Burns,1b	3	1	2	12	0	Wambs's,ss	3	0	1	2	1
Young,2b	2	1	1	4	2	Gandil,1b	4	1	1	11	2
McKee,c	2	0	0	1	1	O'Neill,c	2	0	0	2	0
Stanage,c	2	0	1	2	1	Bagby,p	1	0	1	2	1
Dauss,p	3	0	0	0	3	aMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
						bKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
						Coleman,c	0	0	0	0	1
						Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	1
						cBoehling,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	10	27	16	Total	32	3	7	24	13

a-Batted for O'Neill in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Bagby in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Klepfer in ninth inning.

Errors—Chapman, Wambsgans.

Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 .—5
Cleveland ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Graney, Cobb, Speaker (2,) Stanage. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Cobb (2,) Young. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Young (2,) Roth. Double play—Speaker and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; off Dauss, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 1 run in six innings; off Klepfer, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Dauss, 7 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Burns;) by Dauss, (Wambsgans.) Struck out—By Bagby, 3; by Dauss, 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

American Association.

Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Toledo, 9; Louisville, 7.
(First game.)
Toledo, 2; Louisville, 1.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Columbus, 1; Indianapolis, 0.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 9; St. Paul, 2.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 14; Minneapolis, 4.
(Second game.)

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Binghamton, 2.
Syracuse, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 3.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Some things are inevitable; some are not. It is inevitable that wages should rise in a period of great industrial activity. It is not inevitable that they should be raised after the manner in which they are now being raised on the railroads. Even when it may be taken for granted that wages should be raised the question of how much they should be raised is one to be determined by agreement if possible and if not that way by the decision of some impartial body.

That is as it should be particularly in the case of public utilities which are public necessities. That is not the way that it has been in this case and therefore much concern was caused in the business world and more particularly in the financial community by last week's events. But to leave the statement there would imply more effect upon financial and particularly upon market sentiment than is actually likely to be exerted. Carried to its logical conclusion the enactment of legislation at the behest of labor organizations under threat of nation-wide strikes would lead to the complete subordination of industry to the wishes of those who labor in them and that in necessary sequence would lead to the disruption of business.

But things are seldom carried to their logical sequence. Opposing forces exert themselves and they almost inevitably will in the situation growing out of the demands of the railroad brotherhoods and out of the manner in which those demands have been met. The public is likely to demand that it shall not be put to the risk of a country-wide suspension of railroad transportation and the railroads are likely to insist, and with more likelihood of success than in the past, that their problems shall not be considered separately and unrelatedly, to their great embarrassment, but collectively as necessary parts of the whole railroad situation. In other words that if wages are to be raised by public edict rates shall be adjusted accordingly and that regulation shall take cognizance of every phase of the practical problem which the railroads are called upon to meet, the problem of serving the public adequately and yet maintaining their own credit adequately. These are the lines along which good may come out of the crisis through which the railroads and the country along with them have passed.

The stock market last week was more concerned with the immediate question whether there would or would not be a strike, but in the broader discussion of the subject in banking circles the probable consequences of the means being adopted to avert the strike were looked upon as superior in importance to the immediate problem. They may very well prove more important in the end, but here again we are confronted with the probability of good as well as ill coming from the course which railroad affairs have taken. If they balanced each other their effect would be neutral, but it is not impossible that the good may exceed the bad results. There are those in the financial district who feel sure that the good will outweigh the bad. As for the inherent problem itself, that which has to do with the effort of labor to better its position, it is futile to quarrel with it. It is to be hoped that the country will long be confronted with that problem; by the time it has come to an end we shall have ceased to be a progressive nation.

The higher wages are put, in a time of great prosperity, the more intricate is made the process of readjustment when the time of reaction comes; but that is a difficulty which cannot be avoided until a plan is found to do away with fluctuations in business. Considered in its more immediate aspects, what has happened in the railroad situation will necessarily give the market occasion to consider anew the position of railroad securities, and until evidence is supplied that the railroads will be allowed adequate offsets to the increased costs which are being imposed upon them railroad stocks will have to rest under the handicap of the fact that they are not free, as industrial and commercial undertakings are free to adjust the prices of their product to the cost of producing it. But this is an intensification of a previous condition rather than a new one. It is a condition, moreover, whose adverse force is greatly modified for the time being by the further fact that railroad earnings both gross and net have been mounting to new high records.

Rumania's entry into the war on the side of the Allies would have occupied much more of the stock market's attention last week had it not been preoccupied with the serious railroad problem at home. The event is spoken of as tending to shorten the war, but that is not identical with bringing the war to an early termination. On this point financial opinion has not greatly changed. It is still thought that the war will last a long time. The struggle may fortunately move more rapidly to a conclusion than is expected, but the prevailing view in the financial community is that peace will not be had until next year. Much as the world has talked of the return of peace it would not be surprising if at last when it comes it should take the world by surprise. From purely a material point of view, therefore, it is expedient that the business world should not enter too freely into commitments based on a continuance of the war. At the same time it is not probable that American industry will suffer greatly by the ending of the war. There will be much to do when peace returns which cannot be done now; the work to be done will be different, but there will be much of it.

Practically proof was afforded last week of the great market difference between the sale of American securities by Europe and their use as collateral. On Friday payment was made for the $250,000,000 issue of British notes and the transaction was accomplished with an advance of only one-half of 1 per cent. in the rate for call money. To have sold that amount of securities in the course of a week would have completely disorganized both the security market and the money market. The ease with which this financing has been accomplished offers an invitation to Europe to employ similar means in future borrowing of which there is likely to be a great deal.

STOCKS FIRM IN LONDON.

War Situation in Near East the Ruling Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The highly satisfactory developments in the war situation in the Near East have been the ruling market influence this week. The intervention of Rumania on the side of the Allies, the declaration of war by Italy on Germany and the movements of Italian troops into Greece are expected to prove decisive factors in this theatre. The result should be to shorten the duration of the conflict. The obvious disquietude of Berlin is considered eloquent and sentiment here is correspondingly cheerful.

Stocks presented a very firm tone, but the volume of business failed to increase appreciably, the absorption of funds by the Treasury being too great to permit much activity on the Stock Exchange, and, besides, all holiday makers have not yet returned. Russian and Rumanian oil shares, however, made a ready response to the good Balkan news, and prices appreciated substantially, closing near the top.

British railway stocks made good recovery, and foreign railways showed improvement, apart from Mexicans, which were quieter and reactionary. American rails reflected the relapse on your side with business very narrow.

Gilt-edged issues were idle, and it is now recognized that the recent discussion of the issue of a long-term war loan here was premature.

It is announced that the London Water Board will borrow $6,400,000 in New York for one year. The security will be free of British taxation under legislation passed earlier in the year to facilitate such borrowing.

The Bank of England's reserve is reduced by upward of one and one-half millions sterling owing chiefly to loss of gold, but the money market was not affected.

PRICES IN PARIS ADVANCE.

General Rise Follows Favorable News from the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rumanian intervention in the war on the side of the Allies caused great animation on the Bourse in the early part of the week, striking increases in values resulting, especially in Russian bank, oil, and metal shares and war stocks. Considerable profit taking developed prior to the month-end settlement, but renewed activity on Friday brought an upturn in prices, the Russian group closing higher. Colombia-Rumanian oil shares gained 265 francs in the week.

The war loan closed at 90, and rentes were somewhat firmer, ending the week at 63.80. Turkish and Serbian funds were in some demand. Further progress was recorded in the De Beers issue. American coppers, however, were weaker on the possibility of a general railroad strike in the United States, but Utah recovered at the close. Some profit taking developed at the end of the week in French war stocks. East Asiatic Danois, which was quoted at 3,800 in mid-August, has gradually lost 400 francs. The new tariff doubling brokers' commissions, recently sanctioned, became operative today.

Ruble exchange was unsettled, rising 10 points in the early part of the week, then falling to 185, closing at 180 paid. Sterling closed at 28.06 and dollars at 5.80.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal.
Aug. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week's range—				
High	[illegible]			[illegible]
Low	[illegible]			[illegible]
Same week last year—				
High	[illegible]			[illegible]
Low	[illegible]			[illegible]
Year's range to date—				
High	[illegible]			[illegible]
Low	[illegible]			[illegible]
Same period last year—				
High	[illegible]			[illegible]
Low	[illegible]			[illegible]

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week's range—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same week last year—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year's range to date—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period last year—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts, Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris on London.
Aug. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Aug. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 2, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1914.
Monday	562,074	761,204	
Tuesday	513,299	900,018	279,400
Wednesday	884,978	871,168	211,059
Thursday	847,200	950,559	219,007
Friday	722,924	485,794	290,480
Saturday	276,890	189,189	108,939
Total w'k	3,567,723	3,347,930	1,108,924
Year to date	111,805,490	95,959,632	88,470,083

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	*1914.
Monday	$2,222,500	$3,337,500	
Tuesday	2,600,000	3,460,500	$1,077,500
Wednesday	3,124,000	3,701,000	1,994,000
Thursday	2,227,500	3,450,500	1,920,120
Friday	2,437,000	2,461,000	1,241,000
Saturday	1,196,500	1,009,500	699,000
Total w'k	$14,113,000	$17,510,500	$6,889,620
Year to date	695,118,550	535,452,700	669,101,420

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 2, '16.	Sept. 4, '15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	3,567,723	3,347,930	*219,793

BONDS.

	Sept. 2, '16.	Sept. 4, '15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$8,907,400	$17,162,000	$8,254,600
Government	4,798,600	36,500	*4,762,100
State	......	11,000	11,000
City	407,000	301,000	*106,000
Total, all	$14,113,000	$17,510,500	$3,397,500

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 2, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$14,113,000	$695,118,550
Same period last year	17,510,500	535,452,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.48	86.31	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.14	81.77	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	84	84	15
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	88	85	86¼	20½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	92	85	87	64½
Alle. Valley 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	36
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102½	102½	10
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108	107⅞	107⅞	13
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝	24
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	103	103	103	16
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	110	109¼	110	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80½	80½	80½	4
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	27
People's G., C. r. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Phila Co. cv. 5s, 1922	89	88	89	6
Pitts., S. & L. E. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	10
P. C. C. & St. L. 3½s, s. E.	95	95	95	8
Public Service 5s	92	92	92	4
RY. ST. SP. Int.-O. 5s	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	12
Ry. St. Sp. L. T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	95¼	95	95¼	82
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98½	98¼	98¼	42
Rome W. & Og. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	51
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

[illegible]

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

[illegible]

BAR SILVER.

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Sept. 2, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,520	Alaska Gold M.	16⅞	16⅞	11⅝	12
45	Allis-C. Mfg.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22½
1,950	Am. B. Sugar	88½	90	86	89⅝
8,960	American Can	59½	62	58¼	61⅛
620	Am. Car & F.	61⅞	62⅞	60⅝	60⅞
70	Am. H. & L. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞
450	Am. Ice Secur.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27½
3,640	Am. Loco.	75⅝	77⅛	74⅛	76⅞
5	Am. Malt	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,030	Am. Sm. & R.	96½	99½	96⅝	96⅞
12	Am. T. & T.	131	131⅝	131	131⅝
70	Am. Woolen	44	44⅛	44	44⅛
920	Am. Zinc	33⅝	35⅝	31⅛	35⅝
60	Am. Zinc pf.	66⅞	71⅛	65⅝	71⅛
10,200	Anaconda Cop.	86	86⅝	83¼	86
220	A., T. & S. F.	103¼	103⅜	101⅛	102⅝
50	A., G. & W. I.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞
1,770	Baldwin Loco.	80⅞	80⅞	76	78⅞
520	Balt. & Ohio	86½	86½	84½	86
10	Bklyn. R. T.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2,470	Butte & Sup.	66⅝	67⅛	62⅞	65⅞
360	Cal. Petrol.	17⅞	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝
150	Cal. Pet. pf.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
550	Cent. Lea. Co.	56⅝	56⅝	55⅛	56⅝
550	Ches. & Ohio	62	62	59⅝	59½
650	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94⅝	92⅞	93⅞
270	C., R. I. & P.	17⅞	18⅛	16⅞	16⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

[illegible]

OATS.

[illegible]

Provisions.

LARD.

[illegible]

RIBS.

[illegible]

PORK.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

[illegible]

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 2, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,567,723	111,805,490
Same period a year ago	3,847,930	98,988,532

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.07	86.30	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	78.76	76.01	78.79	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
55	Aug. 29	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	55	54	54	+ ½	1,200
97½	June 20	90½	Aug. 31	Acme Tea pf.	95	93½	95	+ 1½	200
154½	Jan. 4	132½	Mar. 14	Adams Express	135	135	135	− 1	400
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	14	14	14	..	100
43	Apr. 28	31½	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	38	38	38	..	100
69½	Aug. 30	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¼	300
26½	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	16½	11½	12½	− 8¼	34,900
10½	Jan. 7	7⅝	Aug. 30	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	7½	7⅛	7⅝	..	2,950
33⅛	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23½	21½	22½	− 1½	3,400
84½	May 16	70¼	July 19	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79	78	79	..	1,700
79½	Aug. 21	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	77½	75	76½	+ 1	2,100
101¼	Sep. 2	93	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101½	100⅝	101	− ⅛	400
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	40	..	....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	53	..	....
96¼	July 6	61¾	Feb. 3	Am. Beet Sugar	90	85⅝	89⅞	+ ⅞	11,700
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100	..	....
108¼	Aug. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	100½	..	....
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	198	197	198	..	252
65⅞	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	62½	58¾	61⅞	+ 1½	47,800
113⅞	Jan. 29	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf.	113½	111	113½	+ 2	2,950
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	62⅝	60¼	62	..	9,100
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117½	117½	− ⅛	100
..	..	..	..	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
..	..	..	..	Am. Coal	..	..	..	..	....
175½	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	145	143	143	− 4	250
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	118	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅝	52¼	52¼	− ⅞	500
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 9	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	99	..	....
140¼	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	128	..	200
12	Jan. 3	8⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	1,100
58⅝	Aug. 15	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	52	51½	52⅛	+ ⅛	2,400
31½	Feb. 14	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28½	27½	27½	+ 1½	2,900
25⅜	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	21½	20⅞	21¼	+ ½	3,900
53¼	Apr. 25	38⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	49½	46¼	49½	+ ½	3,100
83⅜	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	77¼	74½	76⅞	− ⅝	37,200
106	Aug. 22	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	105	104	104½	− ½	1,150
10	Apr. 1	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	7⅝	7	7⅝	− ½	300
40½	Aug. 15	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	40	39⅞	39⅞	..	500
113⅝	Jan. 3	88⅞	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99½	96⅞	97⅝	− 1½	22,800
114⅝	Feb. 8	109½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112½	112½	112½	+ ½	165
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	95½	95	95	..	200
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	85½	85	85	..	600
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	142	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	54	53¼	53⅞	− ⅞	1,600
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	110	108¾	108⅞	+ 1	1,300
119	May 25	115½	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	117⅞	118⅞	+ 1¼	300
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62½	..	....
133¼	Aug. 18	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	131½	130¼	131½	..	3,700
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	221½	217⅛	219⅞	− 2¼	350
108¾	Aug. 28	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108½	108	108	..	1,225
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45½	43¾	45¼	+ ½	350
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	96⅞	96⅞	+ ½	2,500
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	27½	26½	26½	− 1	500
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅞	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	35⅝	31½	33⅛	..	600
74⅞	Sep. 2	59½	June 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.‡	74⅝	65½	73½	+ 1½	5,200
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	86⅜	83⅝	85⅝	+ 3	7,000
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	4	..	101,900
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	70	67	68½	− 4	....
108⅛	Jan. 4	100½	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	101⅛	102⅞	− ½	1,000
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98⅝	99	..	14,800
117¼	June 13	108⅞	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	113	113	113	− 1	1,604
74	Aug. 25	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	..	..	..	..	....
66	Aug. 22	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	..	..	..	..	220

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	77½	75	76⅝	..	8,700
106½	Feb. 9	100½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105½	105	105½	− ½	200
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	19½	19½	19½	− ½	100
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
56½	June 5	40½	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	47	44	46½	+ 1	4,900
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	81	77⅝	78⅞	− 2¼	20,700
274	Sep. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	274	267	274	+ 10	400
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	121	121	..	218
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	38	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18½	16⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝	100
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	..	..	..	..	....
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	..	..	....
239½	Aug. 19	179½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	239	237	237	− 2½	200
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	118½	118¼	118¼	..	200
135½	June 13	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	129½	129	129	− ½	700
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	85	85	85	− ¾	100
68⅞	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67½	67½	..	200
1¾	Aug. 24	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¾	..	....
131½	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	128½	128	128	− 1⅛	250
67½	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	60⅝	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf.	113	113	113	− 1	100
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	84¼	81	83½	− ⅝	24,150
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86¾	85	85	− 1¼	500
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	55½	54	55	− 1	900
68⅝	May 25	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	61	60½	61	+ ½	400
109	May 17	102½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107	..	....
129¾	Jan. 3	88⅝	June 28	Mexican Petroleum	105	101½	103	− ½	49,800
105⅛	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	91½	91½	91½	− ½	100
39½	Apr. 3	33	Aug. 3	Miami Copper†††	35⅝	33⅝	35	− ½	7,800
*130	Jan. 3	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	− ¼	100
5½	July 25	5¼	July 21	Minn. & St. L. t. c.	..	..	5½	..	....
33⅝	Jan. 6	14½	July 3	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	15½	..	....
129⅝	July 6	116⅛	Apr. 24	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	122⅝	122	122	− ½	550
137	Jan. 3	130	Aug. 18	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	135½	135½	135½	+ 4⅝	100
75½	Jan. 13	72	July 13	M., St. P. & S. S. M. l. l.	..	..	72	..	....
7½	Jan. 13	3½	Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅝	3⅛	3½	− ⅝	1,600
16½	Jan. 4	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	10	10	10	− 1¼	100
7½	July 6	3⅛	Sep. 1	Missouri Pacific	4½	3⅛	3½	− 1	11,317
7⅜	July 6	3½	Sep. 1	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	4½	3¼	3½	− 1	9,700
23⅝	Aug. 18	22½	Aug. 15	Mo. Pac. w. i.	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	− ¼	2,200
50	Aug. 22	48	Sep. 2	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	49	48	48	− 1⅛	400
98	Mar. 1	98	Mar. 1	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
100	Aug. 15	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	92½	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅛	700
116	June 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	116	115	115	+ 3	350
..	..	..	..	Mont. Ward & Co. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
82	July 21	80½	Aug. 31	Morris & Essex†	80½	80½	80½	− ⅞	100
140	June 13	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	140	..	....
125½	Mar. 20	118½	Aug. 11	Nat. Biscuit	..	..	119	..	....
129⅝	May 12	124	June 30	Nat. Biscuit pf.	..	..	127⅝	..	....
81½	Jan. 18	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76½	75¼	76	..	600
113	Feb. 1	106	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	109	109	109	..	140
29⅞	Jan. 5	19⅝	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	25	23½	23¾	− 1⅛	2,000
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	95	95	95	..	30
73⅞	Jan. 10	60½	Apr. 22	Nat. Lead Co.	65	64⅝	65	..	700
116⅞	Aug. 21	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113	113	113	− ½	500
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat. Rys., Mex. 1st pf.	..	..	24	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 8	5⅝	July 29	Nat. Rys., Mex. 2d pf.	..	..	5⅝	− 1⅛	100
20⅝	Sep. 1	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	..	..	..	..	....

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
112	May 11	105	Aug. 1	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	108	108	108	− 1	200
50	May 2	9½	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	44⅝	38¼	42¼	− ¾	225
50	Feb. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	109	98½	108⅝	+ 4⅝	472,500
*38	Jan. 31	2	July 3	Int. Nickel pf. v. t. cfs	42¼	40⅝	41¾	+ 9⅝	352,100
99½	Mar. 16	87	May 10	Int. Paper	..	..	106	− ⅛	15,240
119½	June 16	..	..	Int. Paper pf.	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅜	....
250	Aug. 18	..	..	Iowa Central	72¼	70¼	72½	+ 1¼	2,500
110	June 8	..	..	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	3¾	..	4,300
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	..	..	9	..	....
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	92¼	87⅝	89	+ 1	8,300
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	112	110	111	+ 1	1,400
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	..	..	69	..	....
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	25⅞	23⅝	24¼	− ¾	2,900
106	June 20	80½	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	59	59	59	− ⅝	100
117	June 9	111½	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	98	97¾	98	..	300
81⅝	Sep. 1	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire†	116½	116½	116½	− ½	100
97½	Mar. 14	95⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	81⅝	74	81	+ 6⅝	123,700
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	..	..	96⅝	..	....
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	50½	48¼	49⅞	− ⅝	51,950
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	5¼	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128	127	128	..	77

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
..	..	25	Apr. 22	Wabash pf. B	49⅝	47⅝	48	+ ¼	2,500
135	Jan. 17	123¼	May 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	27⅝	26⅛	26⅛	− 1¾	7,600
34½	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland	125	124	125	− ⅛	3,160
51	June 13	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	28⅞	27½	28¾	− 3⅛	410
96⅞	May 26	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	..	..	47½	− ⅝	1,500
143	Aug. 22	139	May 8	West. Air Brake†	95⅞	94¼	95	− ½	....
71⅝	Mar. 15	52¾	July 14	West. E. & M.†	..	..	143	− ½	900
79	Mar. 15	70	Apr. 19	West. E. & M. 1st pf†	60	58	59¼	− ¾	18,300
265	Aug. 31	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	70	..	....
118⅞	May 17	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	265	265	265	+ 10	100
6	July 10	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie	115	115	115	− 1⅛	100
18½	July 5	10¼	Apr. 27	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	4½	4¼	4¼	− ¼	200
7⅝	July 5	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	15	..	....
81¼	June 5	43⅝	Sep. 1	Willys Overland‡	..	..	6⅝	..	....
117	June 5	102	Mar. 2	Willys Overland pf.	47	43⅝	44⅝	− 2⅝	60,700
56½	July 20	33	Apr. 19	Wisconsin Central	104⅝	103⅝	103¾	− 1¼	725
139⅞	May 12	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.)	49	46⅞	46⅞	− 2⅞	900
125½	June 6	123	June 29	Woolworth (F. W.) pf.	136¼	135½	135⅝	− 1¼	1,200
32½	Aug. 29	25	July 13	Worthington Pump.	..	..	125	..	....
98⅛	Aug. 25	95	July 13	Worth. Pump pf. A.	32¼	30¾	31	+ ¾	1,200
60⅞	Aug. 29	52⅝	July 14	Worth. Pump pf. B.	97	96½	97	− 1¼	213
..	..	..	..	..	60⅞	60	60	+ ⅛	900

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	72,170	59,467	259,893	$249,000
Tues.	81,894	72,197	299,299	300,000
Wed.	57,471	68,299	298,990	381,000
Thurs.	65,700	48,375	238,785	386,000
Fri.	68,150	57,131	196,145	158,000
Sat.	24,720	34,250	101,620	74,000
Total	348,705	309,650	1,392,704	$1,608,000

INDUSTRIALS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Am. Dr. Syn.	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
37,750	*Aetna Ex.	12½	10½	10½	− 1⅝
1,630	Am. Int. C. ($50 paid)	53	51	52⅝	− ¼
400	Br.-Am. Tob. ord.	20	19½	20	..
3,500	Br. Am. Tob. ord. bearer	20¼	19½	20	+ ¼
990	*Butler Ch.	4⅞	4⅜	4½	− ⅛
800	Can. N. G. C.	1	1	1	..
1,750	*Car. L. & P.	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
200	Corp. R. & H.	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	..
100	Char. Iron	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
50	Char. I. pf.	6½	6½	6½	..
6,300	Chevrolet M.	199	182	192	− 8
200	Curtiss A. c. v. t. ctfs.	..	..	..	..
5,246	Driggs-S.	20	18	20	− 2½
100	Edm. & J.	95	65	75	− 20
100	Edm. & J. pf.	40	40	40	..
5,185	*Elec. Gum.	95½	95½	95½	..
2,080	Emerson P.	9⅜	8⅝	9½	..
11,900	Falls. Mot.	9	8	8⅝	..
1,800	*Fisher B. C.	40¼	39	39½	− 1¼
1,000	*Flem.-L. P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ¼
600	*Gas. W. & W.	44	42½	42½	− ½
1,300	H. & B. C. C.	38½	37	38½	+ ½
173	H. Sug. C. pf.	96	95½	95½	− ½
400	Hupp Mot. C.	6½	6½	6½	..
900	Hall Signal	10	9½	9½	+ ⅝
100	Hall Sig. pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
200	Hartman Cp.	71	71	71	− 1¼
42,550	*I. C. Ch. C.	36	31	35	+ 3
10,210	*Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock)	60	50	55	− 6
100	S. H. Kress	64	64	64	..
1,900	Kapo M. Co.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
500	Kath. Br. pf.	18	15	15	− 3
90	Kelsey W. w.i.	55	55	55	..
480	*Lake T. Bt.	8⅛	7⅝	8	..
3,700	Man. Transit	1	¾	¾	− ⅛
500	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	− ¼
4,400	*Maxim Mun.	5½	4¾	5	− 1
24,500	*Midv. Steel	64½	61½	62¼	− 1⅝
900	*Mit. M. w.i.	66	66	66	+ 1
85	Peerless Truck & MotorCorp.	24½	23⅛	23⅛	− 1
7,300	*Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	95	90	90	..
3,400	*Pullman Ventilator Corp.	3½	2⅞	3¼	..
..	*Pullman Ventilator pf.	6¼	6	6¼	..
800	*Rep. Motor	56	54	56	..
1,575	*Saxon Motor	73	71	71½	− 1½
800	Seab'd S. & M.	25⅞	25	25⅞	− ¼
730	*Scripps-Booth	51⅞	50	51	− ¼
4,835	Smith & T. pf.	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
160	Springf'd Body	84	83	83½	− 1⅛
160	*Std. Motors	6⅝	6½	6½	..
120	Spgfd. Body pf.	125	124	125	+ 2
6,250	*St. Jos. Lead	16⅝	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
6,500	Stromb'g Carb.	45	42	42	− 2
8,100	Stutz Motor	68⅜	64	67½	+ 1⅜
3,200	S. B. v. t. cfs.	35	33⅛	35	..
425	*Todd Ship.	77	76	76	..
1,555	Tri.F. v. t. cfs.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
3,400	*U. S. L. & H. Cp.	3	2⅛	2⅞	− ⅛
50,120	*United Mot.	62¼	57	59¼	− 3¼
2,700	Un. Profit Sh.	¾	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
700	U. S. S. S.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
1,200	Unicorn Film	1	1	1	..
8,015	White M. Co.	54	52½	52⅝	− 1⅜
40,800	*W.-Over. rts.	⅝	..	..	− ⅛
9,500	*W.-Ov. pf. rts.	..	..	..	..
900	W.-Ov. nw. w.i.	42¼	41	42	..
4,000	W. F. C., v. t. cfs.	..	..	..	..
4,800	*Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	..	..	− ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50	Ang.-Am. Oil	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
93	Atlantic Ref.	800	750	796	..
35	Buckeye P. L.	92	92	92	..
38	Ohio Oil	230	228	228	..
137	Prairie P. L.	245	242	245	..
300	Pierce Oil	12½	12⅛	12½	..
45	Indiana P. L.	98	96	98	..
18	St. O. N. J.	519	519	519	..
165	St. O. N. Y.	211	209	209	..
60	Vacuum Oil	294	286	286	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5,625	*†AlbertaPet., Ltd. (a pr.)	59	57	58	+ 1
3,150	*BarnettO. & G.	3	2⅞	3	..
2,750	*Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
17,700	*Cos. O. & G.	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅝
2,450	*Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
2,500	Empire Pet.	4	4	4	..
2,150	*Federal Oil	1⅛	..	..	..
25,691	*Gen. Ref. & Prod. w. i.	..	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
12,650	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	¾	..
8,490	Inter. Petrol.	14⅛	13⅝	14	− ⅛
1,100	Kenova	10¼	10⅛	10¼	− ⅛
11,725	Midwest Ref.	61	61	61	..
14,700	*†Midw. Oil	40	38	40	+ 1
7,200	*MuskogeeRef.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
14,000	*N. Y. & Okla.	1⅛	1⅛	..	..
9,375	*†Okla. Oil	11⅞	9	10	..
3,250	*Okla. Oil pf.	..	..	..	..
3,900	Okla. P. & R.	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12,650	*Omar O. & G.	70	50	58	− 22
3,050	*Pan-A. P. pf.	92	90	91	..
12,860	*Sap. O. & R.	9⅜	7⅝	8⅜	− ⅝
30,275	*Sinclair Oil	40⅝	39	39	− ⅛
30,200	*†Tex. Mex. P.	98	95	96	+ 1
2,700	*Un. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,650	*Vacuum G. & O. (a pros.)	38	35	37	+ 2
3,450	*Victoria Oil	1⅛	1	1	..
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛

MINING STOCKS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,500	Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
7,000	Teck Hughes	37	35	35	..
9,200	Temiskaming	60	59	60	+ 1
500	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
665	Unit. Eastern	3⅞	3½	3½	− ⅛
31,000	*†U. S. Cont.	9	8	9	+ ½
22,650	*U. Verde Ext.	34½	33	35½	+ 2½
1,275	Unity Gold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
6,450	†W. End Con.	80	76	77	− 2
5,500	Wettlaufer	15	13	13	+ 2
3,000	West Dome	38	38	38	..
1,150	*White Oaks	7⅛	4	4	− 2½
2,000	Yuscar. Con.	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
300	Yukon Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛

BONDS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$836,000	British 5s	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞	− ⅛
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm. 5s	44	44	44	− 4
2,000	Cos. Oil 6s, w. i.	100½	100½	100½	..
12,000	*Midv. Steel 5s	95½	95⅜	95⅜	− ⅛
621,000	*Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	101⅝	101	101⅛	− ¼
8,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	95¼	94½	95½	..
33,000	Sulz. Oil 6s	100⅛	100	100	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

COMMUTERS SUE FOR SEATS

Employ Lawyer to Compel L. I. R. R. to Better Accommodations.

Thomas F. F. Lee, a lawyer, of Woodhaven, Queens, has been engaged by Long Island Railroad commuters to take legal action to compel the railroad to provide seats for all passengers.

"The contract to carry a passenger from one station to another for a stated sum carries with it obligation to provide the passenger a seat," said Mr. Lee yesterday. "There is no essential difference in the contract in that respect whether the passenger is to be carried from New York or Brooklyn to Woodhaven or Brooklyn Manor, or from New York to San Francisco. Certainly no railroad would expect a passenger from New York to San Francisco to pay his fare if he were required to stand in the aisle. Why should a passenger paying full fare between two stations not so far apart differ in respect to his right to a seat? The public has been very patient, but I believe the time has now come to assert the passengers' rights in this matter."

The employment of Mr. Lee was brought about through the recent refusal of several persons to pay fares unless they received seats. L. E. Vannier of 631 Briggs Avenue, Richmond Hill, one of these, was ejected from a train. Mrs. M. H. Hoyt of Nostrand Place, Richmond Hill, was only threatened with ejectment, but she was humiliated, she asserts. Halsey Simonson of Garfield Avenue was put off a train.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.05	Jacket	.09
Andes	.08	Julia	.01
Best & Belcher	.05	Kentucky	.01
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.03
Caledonia	.34	Occidental	.16
Challenge Con.	.03	Ophir	.70
Confidence	.15	Savage	.23
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.05
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.02
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.29
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.09

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Florence	.47
Jim Butler	.84	G'field Consol.	.78
McNamara	.04	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.17	Jumbo Exten.	.42
Mizpah Exten.	.17	Kewanas	.09
Montana	.24	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.21	Red Lion	.15
Rescue	.21	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.74	Spearhead	.05

GOLDFIELD. — OTHER DISTRICTS.

Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	1.10
Booth	.12	Nevada Hills	.18
C. O. D.	.02	Packard	.35
Comb. Fraction	.06	Rochester Mines	.56
D'field Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.41
		White Caps	.26

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	584	585	Granite	75	76
Dr. J'pot.	10½	11	Isabella	19	19½
Elkton	15½	17	Jack Pot	5¼	6
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	26	35
Findlay	3⅞	4½	Portland	165	175
Golden C.	214	215	Vindicator	206	210
Gold Sov.	5⅝	6⅛	U. G. M.	8½	9

New York Central

A special analysis of this great railroad system which we have just issued, brings to the front the many strong features connected with the property at the present time. Every stockholder and bondholder should read this new and up-to-date exhibit. It clearly foreshadows what is in store for the stockholders during the coming year.

A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.

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PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES C, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between the Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following Notes being all of the unredeemed Notes maturing January 1, 1920, have been called for payment on October 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

No. SERIES C, $1,000 NOTES.

1081	1122	1166	1212	1258	1306	1361	1408
1082	1123	1168	1214	1260	1308	1362	1409
1083	1124	1170	1216	1262	1311	1363	1407
1085	1128	1171	1217	1265	1312	1364	1409
1086	1129	1172	1218	1267	1313	1365	1410
1087	1130	1173	1219	1268	1314	1366	1414
1088	1131	1175	1220	1269	1315	1368	1415
1089	1132	1177	1221	1270	1316	1370	1416
1091	1133	1178	1222	1271	1317	1371	1417
1092	1134	1180	1223	1272	1318	1372	1418
1093	1136	1181	1224	1273	1319	1373	1419
1094	1138	1182	1225	1274	1320	1374	1420
1095	1139	1183	1228	1275	1326	1377	1422
1096	1142	1184	1229	1276	1327	1378	1424
1097	1143	1185	1230	1278	1328	1379	1425
1098	1144	1186	1232	1280	1329	1380	1426
1099	1145	1187	1235	1281	1330	1381	1427
1100	1148	1188	1237	1282	1334	1382	1430
1101	1149	1189	1238	1284	1336	1383	1431
1102	1150	1190	1239	1287	1337	1384	1432
1103	1151	1191	1240	1288	1338	1386	1433
1106	1152	1192	1242	1289	1339	1387	1439
1107	1153	1194	1243	1290	1341	1388	1440
1110	1154	1195	1245	1291	1343	1389	1441
1111	1156	1196	1247	1292	1344	1390	1442
1113	1157	1197	1248	1293	1345	1391	1444
1114	1158	1200	1249	1294	1347	1392	1451
1115	1159	1202	1250	1299	1350	1393	1453
1116	1160	1203	1251	1300	1351	1395	1457
1118	1161	1205	1252	1301	1353	1396	1460
1119	1162	1206	1253	1302	1354	1397	1461
1120	1163	1207	1254	1303	1355	1398	1462
1121	1164	1209	1256	1304	1356	1399	1465
	1165	1210	1257	1305	1357	1402	1470
					1358		

No. SERIES C, $5,000 NOTES.

1484	1543	1579	1603	1631	1658	1719	1764	
1485	1546	1580	1605	1632	1659	1720	1765	
1487	1548	1581	1606	1634	1664	1735	1766	
1488	1549	1582	1607	1635	1665	1736	1769	
1490	1551	1583	1609	1636	1668	1737	1770	
1492	1553	1584	1612	1637	1672	1741	1772	
1493	1554	1585	1613	1638	1674	1742	1773	
1499	1557	1589	1615	1639	1685	1744	1774	
1513	1559	1590	1616	1640	1686	1745	1777	
1520	1561	1592	1618	1641	1687	1746	1778	
1521	1562	1593	1619	1643	1689	1747	1782	
1529	1566	1594	1620	1644	1690	1748	1787	
1530	1567	1597	1622	1647	1698	1749	1789	
1531	1568	1598	1623	1649	1701	1750	1793	
1532	1569	1599	1624	1650	1702	1758	1794	
1533	1571	1600	1626	1652	1703	1759	1795	
1534	1573	1601	1628	1653	1704	1760	1798	
1537	1574	1602	1629	1655	1705	1761	1799	
1539	1575		1630	1656	1718	1763	1800	

Holders of the above numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to October 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due January 1, 1917, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on October 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 31, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5 PER CENT. Gold Debentures of STANDARD SCREW COMPANY, issued under the indenture dated October 1, 1909, to The New York Trust Company as Trustee:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to and in the manner provided by Article Fourth of the Indenture dated October 1, 1909, made by Standard Screw Company to The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, Standard Screw Company has elected to redeem and has designated and called for redemption on October 1, 1916, at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to October 1, 1916, its Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures Nos. 361 to 600, both inclusive, being all the Debentures outstanding under the above mentioned indenture which by their terms mature after said date; and that upon surrender of said Debentures at the office of The New York Trust Company on and after October 1, 1916, the holders thereof will receive payment of the principal of said Debentures and accrued interest as aforesaid. Interest will cease to accrue upon said Debentures on and after said date.

Dated August 28th, 1916.

STANDARD SCREW COMPANY,
By S. C. Kelley, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS
of
THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
SIX PER CENTUM SECURED COUPON GOLD NOTES.
Dated April 1st, 1914.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that The Denver Gas and Electric Light Company has elected to redeem and pay off all of its Six Per Centum Secured Coupon Gold Notes, dated April 1st, 1914, on the 1st day of October, 1916, and that on such date there shall become due and payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, the principal thereof, together with a premium of one per centum (1%) thereon, together with the accrued interest to such date. From and after October 1st, 1916, no further interest shall accrue upon any of such notes, and any unmatured coupon for interest shall become and be null and void.

Dated, N. Y., July 29th, 1916.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The third installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable, on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1916, and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated September 1, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY
Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%), represented by Coupons Nos. 16 and 17, will be paid on and after October 1, 1916, at The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York; at Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Company, 7 Crosby Square, E. C., London, England; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and at Messrs. Adolph Boissevain & Company, Amsterdam, Holland.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. P. HOWLAND, Secretary.
New York, September 1, 1916.

SCHROEDER & CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 33 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1916, at two o'clock, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business of the company as may lawfully and properly come before said meeting.

Dated Sept. 4th, 1916.

MINNA E. SCHROEDER, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for grouting the rock above the Eastview tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will be above two stretches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

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New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

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of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000.

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NOTICE.

The Citizens National Bank of McCook, located at McCook, in the State of Nebraska, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

MRS. V. FRANKLIN, President.

Dated July 24th, 1916.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 32, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 33, will be payable on Sept. 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 29th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, August 17th, 1916.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1916. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Reliable news on stocks, bonds, exchange, money, grain, cotton, will be found every week in The Annalist. The Open Security Market, containing 1,000 unlisted and inactive securities, is a regular feature.—Advt.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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Not for a train attendant,
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Of being independent."—*BURNS.*

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THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

MEXICO CONFEREES CHOOSE NEW LONDON

Date of First Session to be Announced at Lansing's Luncheon Here Today.

CABRERA TO SEE FINANCIERS

Business Here of the Head of the Carranza Representatives May Delay the Deliberations.

The American and Mexican Joint Commission will hold its sessions at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Conn., it was announced yesterday. This was decided after it had been reported by J. Brooks B. Parker, Assistant Secretary to the commission, that the climate at New London would be better than that at Portsmouth, N. H., especially for the Mexicans, and because the accommodations for the hearing at the Connecticut city also were considered better.

The Mexican and American members of the commission will meet one another formally at a luncheon to be given by Secretary of State Lansing at the Hotel Biltmore today, at which New London will be designated officially as the place for the hearing and the date set for the first meeting. It was suggested to the Mexicans that they go to New London tomorrow on board the President's yacht, the Mayflower, which is now in the harbor here. The Mexicans may ask that this date be postponed a day or two on account of conferences which Luis Cabrera, the Mexican Minister of Finance, wishes to hold with Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, financial agent of the Carranza Government, and financiers in this city interested in Mexican railroads.

The subject matter before the commission has not been definitely limited and the sessions may run into many weeks. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, one of the American Commissioners, who arrived at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, said that it was impossible to forecast the length of time which might be required to agree on recommendations to the American and Mexican Governments on the questions of the withdrawal of American troops, the safeguarding of the border, and other matters.

To accelerate the deliberations Secretary Lane said that the Commissioners would meet at a table, as close together as possible and as informally as possible, so that the negotiations should not be impeded by cumbersome diplomatic formalities. When the A B C Commissioners met at Niagara Falls they transacted their business mainly by the interchange of written views. The three Mexican Commissioners speak English well and agree that the meeting should be as informal as possible.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to forecast whether the conferences will be short or long, according to Secretary Lane, because it cannot be foreseen how many questions will come before the commission. Mr. Lane was asked if the commission would arrange for an investigation of claims for damages by the nationals of European nations on account of the destruction of life and property in the Mexican revolutions. He said that he did not know that this question would be discussed. It has been intimated frequently that other nations would seek to hold the United States and Mexico jointly responsible for losses of property and life in Mexico since the date of the American intervention at Vera Cruz, which preceded the overthrow of the Huerta Government.

The Mexican Commissioners, except Mr. Cabrera, who arrived here last night, met Secretary Lansing and Secretary Lane and John R. Mott of the American Commission informally yesterday at a tea at the Hotel Biltmore given by Mrs. Lansing in honor of Mrs. Bonillas, Mrs. Pani, and Miss Bonillas. Ambassador Designate Arredondo, who paid an informal visit to the Secretary of State, expressed great pleasure at the passages in the speech of President Wilson dealing with the Mexican situation. Commissioners Pani and Bonillas were reported to have been delighted with the speech.

The American Commissioners will hold a conference at the Hotel Biltmore this afternoon, and will pay a formal call on the Mexicans at the Ritz-Carlton before the luncheon of the Secretary of State.

MEXICANS HOLD ELECTIONS.

All Cities Except the Capital Choose Local Governments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—The first step toward re-establishment of constitutional order in Mexico was taken today, when municipal elections were held throughout the Republic. With the exception of Mexico City, every municipality, from the largest to the smallest, elected its city government.

According to reports arriving here, notwithstanding heated contests in many places, no disorders occurred. A great majority of the candidates elected belonged to the middle classes, and were nominated by workingmen's clubs.

The authorities elected today will enjoy absolute liberty in government of their respective districts, and the old jefes politicos, against whom so many terrible charges have been brought, will be suppressed.

High Government officials expressed themselves as greatly pleased over the elections, especially because the Indians abandoned their traditional apathy and flocked to voting places to register their will. With the election of local governments the way is paved for congressional elections. A call for these elections is expected shortly.

With the exception of persons who served under Huerta, Villa, and Zapata, and consequently were not permitted to be candidates, there was no restriction against any citizen of the Republic in today's balloting.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 3.—At the municipal election held here today only 10 per cent. of the voters took advantage of their newly gained rights. Domingo Ramos, representing the Mexican Confederation of Labor, who has just returned from a conference at Washington with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, was elected Mayor. He polled a total of 455 votes.

LAREDO, Tex., Sept. 3.—Municipal elections for Mayors and Aldermen, held thoughout Northern Mexico today, resulted in the selection of Constitutionalist or Carranza candidates in every instance, according to returns received in Nuevo Laredo tonight. No disorders were reported.

VAGUE ABOUT VILLA'S MOVES.

Officials Know Only That He Is Near San Antonio.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 3.—That Villa was in Chihuahua, north of the Mexico Northwestern Railway route from Santa Ysabel to San Antonio, was admitted in Juarez today, but General Gonzales said he knew nothing of Villa's movements, and did not think that General Trevino had any exact news of the bandit, as the two commanders had held a long wire conference this morning over the Federal telegraph line.

An additional battalion of troops is being recruited in Juarez to be known as the Brigada Bravos, to go south and west toward the place where Villa has been operating. Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco, is still a prisoner, and none of his friends nor his attorney here is permitted to see him. No charge has been entered against him. An American who was associated with the Villas when they were in Juarez is under surveillance, and two former Villa Generals are under guard in their homes in connection with the discovery by Government officials of the Villa junta here, which, it is believed, has been smuggling ammunition for Villa's forces in the field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Border fears that Francisco Villa has gained strength rapidly and is planning to make a sudden descent on Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's expeditionary force are ridiculed in army circles in Washington. Nothing has come from General Funston or General Pershing, according to statements made by General Staff officers today, to show that Villa has done anything to regain his lost prestige, or confirmatory of this morning's El Paso reports.

General Pershing was sent into Mexico to get Villa "dead or alive," and it is asserted by army officers that the General would like nothing better than for Villa to come within striking distance of the American expeditionary force. Pershing has about 11,000 seasoned veterans on Mexican soil in strong strategic positions. Army officers here insist that the bandit would rue the day that he attacked the American forces.

The reports of renewed activity by Villa are contrary to the reports made to the War Department by General Pershing, who has insisted that the best information obtainable in the last few weeks has been that Villa had lost prestige and was unable to gather a following. About the middle of August General Pershing received rumors that Villa had made an attack on Parral. These rumors were sent to the War Department by the General, who made a thorough investigation and on Aug. 23 last made the following subsequent report:

> My last report regarding Villa attack on Parral now reported incorrect. Villa had only small following. He avoided Parral and places occupied by Carranza troops. He was making his way south into Durango. Probably now hiding in mountains. Until recently, Villa has been hiding since being driven to mountains of southern Chihuahua by our troops last April. His late attempt to obtain following reported as almost total failure. Opinion seems general hat Villa prestige is gone and that he can never again become serious factor in Mexican affairs.

It is intimated in official circles here that the El Paso reports may have been circulated on the eve of the meeting of the Mexican-American Joint Commission to embarrass the deliberations of that body.

ACTS TO STAMP OUT FEVER.

O'Ryan Sends Two Regiments Away from Mission Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 3.—To prevent the spreading of para-typhoid fever in the First Brigade Camp at Mission, orders were issued today by Major General O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division, for the removal of the Sixty-ninth and Second Infantry Regiments, as well as all auxiliary troops, to Monte Christo, about thirteen miles north of Mission. The Fourteenth, now under orders to entrain for Camp Whitman, has been left in the camp.

Of the three infantry regiments now under orders to entrain for Camp Whitman, the Brooklyn unit will be the first to leave, since most of the cases of fever have appeared in its ranks.

Although Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon of the division, thought the fever had been checked and that there was little likelihood of the development of more cases, he joined sanitary inspectors of the regular army in recommending to the Commanding General that the troops in the Mission camp be moved at once.

As an additional precautionary measure the Fourteenth Regiment was confined in its camp all day and orderlies in the medical corps took the temperature of every soldier three times in the day. All men with fevers only slightly above normal were ordered to the hospital. Thirty cases of undeterminate fever were discovered, and it is believed that at fewest fourteen of these cases are para-typhoid, although the surgeons will not be sure until a more thorough examination has been made.

Only nineteen cases of the fever had been found in the week ended yesterday, but it was reported from the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, today that twelve more cases had developed among the 100 cases of undeterminate fever already sent there for diagnosis. Of these thirty-one cases twenty-one are from the Fourteenth Infantry, and all but one case were in the Mission camps. The Second Regiment had five cases, the Sixty-ninth three, the Second Ambulance Company one, while only one was reported from the Twelfth Regiment, in the McAllen Camp. Among the thirty cases of undeterminate fever sent to the hospital today two were from the First Cavalry, here.

No more cases were sent to the base hospital today because it was thought the new division hospital here could take care of all patients. A tedious journey of 250 miles to San Antonio is thus made unnecessary. Two more wards in the new camp hospital, with possible beds for about 100 patients, will be ready tomorrow.

The source of the fever has not been found, although it is believed that one person, perhaps a cook, is the germ-carrier. All soldiers and cooks assisting in the preparation of camp messes have been thoroughly examined.

When the Fourteenth entrains all cases of para-typhoid as well as suspected cases will be left here for convalescence, and a special car will be attached to the trains for all cases that may develop on the journey to Camp Whitman. It is expected that the Sixty-ninth and Second Regiments will be kept in practical isolation at Monte Christo about ten days, when they will be ordered to the camps at McAllen and Pharr to take the sites left by the Seventy-first and the Third.

The appointments and orders for the distribution of the companies of the Twenty-second Engineers, now known as the Corps of Engineers of the New York Division, to become effective under the reorganization plan, were announced today. W. S. Conrow, Senior Major of the regiment, becomes Lieutenant Colonel, and the two new Majors appointed are Captains Harvey Garrison and Fred E. Humphreys, who will command the First and Second Battalions. Captain A. McC. Barrett, former Adjutant of the Second Battalion, was appointed Corps Adjutant.

Under the reorganization the men of Company F of the Second Battalion will be distributed among the other companies, as each battalion is cut into three companies. Captain H. C. Woodward will command Company B and Captain E. F. Robinson of the disbanded Company D has been appointed to Topographical Officer. First Lieutenant John J. Dunn was made Captain and Supply Officer. First Lieutenant George D. Snyder received his commission as Captain and was ordered to the command of Company D, which was Company G.

To celebrate the promotion of its officers old Company G gave a dinner today for Lieutenant Colonel Conrow and Major Humphreys, who has been assigned to Major Gen. O'Ryan.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Sep. 2, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	27	27½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	79½	80½
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	155	160
Do pf. ($50)	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	49½	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	375	377
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	70	71
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	73½	74¾
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	8¼	8½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	62	63
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	21	23
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	98
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	84	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,807,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..	....	102	..
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	......	..	..	....	104½	106
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	......	..	..	....	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'45	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L.& P.5s,'42	......	..	..	....	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr. 5s,'48	......	..	..	....	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	85½	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	..
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	....	47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	..
Cities Service	17,218,380	‡3	..	July 1, 16	273	275
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Aug 1, 16	88	89
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	24½	26½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	84	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87¼	87¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72½	73¾
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102⅜	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96
E. P. & W.6s	2,350,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	99½	101
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	103
Eliz. & Tren.	......	..	..	....	24	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	34	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962	......	..	..	....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	87	92½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	10	12
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	46
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
G. & E., Bergen Co.	......	..	..	....	89	91
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	82
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90½
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Inter. Trac.	......	..	..	....	48	50
Do pf., 7%	......	..	..	....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99½
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76⅝	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	......	..	..	....	94¼	95½
Do 2d 6s, '44	......	..	..	....	94	95
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44	......	..	..	....	94½	95½
Do 2d 6s	......	..	..	....	94¼	95¼
Do 2d 5s	......	..	..	....	80	85
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	82	..
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	99¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N.J. & H.R.R. & F. 4s, '50	......	..	..	....	82⅝	88
N. Loc. & O. Pwr. 5s, '54	4,692,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
N. Falls Pwr.	......	..	..	....	161	165

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Sep. 2, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	102¼
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105½	106½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	86
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	86
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	60	63
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	86¼	87
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	95½	96
Do 1st ref.5s	......	..	S	A. & O.	95¾	96½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	......	..	..	....	99¼	99¾
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79½	80½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	93
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	97
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	....	43	45
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 16	57½	58¼
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91½	92
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	......	..	..	....	102	103
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, 23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	..
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101⅛	101¼
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104¾	..
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	37½	38
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	74½	75
Riverside Tr.	......	..	..	....	17	20¼
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	34	..
Riverside Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	77
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Sal. River Pr. 5s, '52	2,200,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87	88
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	93
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	91
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	90	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	105	107¾
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	100
Somerset, Un. &Midd.	......	..	..	....	70	..
S.J.G.E.& T.	......	..	..	....	127	130
Do 5s	......	..	..	....	99	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	15	15¼
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	40⅛	40½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	85
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	10¼	10¾
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	48¾	49¼
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	84
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	50	50½
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	75
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	......	..	..	....	27	..
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	82½	83
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	63	63½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	..
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	80	82
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	81¼	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¼	81¾
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,079,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	84½
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	19½	20½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	69½	71
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	90	92¼
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	99
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	47	49
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	440	444
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	462	465
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	520	..
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	748	755
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun, 1916	575	..
Empire	1,500,000	2	Q	July, 1916	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	465	..
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1625	1660
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	253	257
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	§5	Q	Jun 30,16	417	420
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	635	..
Law T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	134
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	103	110
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	418	424
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 1, 16	285	295
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	390	397
Union	3,000,000	†5	Q	July 1, 16	375	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1008	1017

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 28. making a total of 15%.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	21
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	160	170
B'FnC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	183	190
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	290	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	235	260
Ninth Av	800,000	2	Q	....	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	3	4½
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Sep. 2, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	532	533
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	227	..
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	560	600
Do rights	......	..	..	....	225	230
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	225	230
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	444	450
Cl & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	8	S	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	322	330
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	72
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	†25	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	990	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	178	187
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	130	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	375	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July, 1916	290	310
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	643	647
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	360	380
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	485	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	187	195
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	750	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	305	310
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	240	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	272	274
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	190	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	380	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	800
N.Y. Prod.Ex	......	..	..	....	..	198
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	212	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	455	465
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	112	118
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	138	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	405
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	155	160
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	273	278
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	85	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	54	57
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	500	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	....	346	352
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	575	585
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	469	480
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	162	166
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	110	113
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	283	287
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	72	76
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	340	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Aug 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	$375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	..
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	93	..
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do 5s, '65	......	..	..	....	96½	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	......	..	..	....	133	135
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103¾
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	29	30
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Newark Gas	......	..	..	....	96	97
Do 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	......	..	..	....	127	130
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 16	73¼	73⅝
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	106½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Chicle	$8,000,000	1½	..	Jan 20,16	56	59
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	174	175
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	168	172
Am. Grapho. 6s, 1930	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	100¾	101½
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	122	123
Bliss, E.W,Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	July 1, 16	590	615
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	75	85
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	111½	113½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	107	109
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	185	195
C. & P. Tel. 5s, '29	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	106
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	§2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	295	305
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,356,000	1	Q	Aug 15,16	115	120
Int. Salt	6,077,130	1½	Q	July 1, 16	40	45
K.C.S.Y.(Me)	......	..	..	....	76	80
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	76½	77½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 31,16	80	83
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3⅜	3⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	157½	160
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	55	65
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10,16	308	310
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 16	68	69
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	90	91
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st 5s, '57	4,363,400	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	92
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	Aug 15,16	845	850
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	13¾	14¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	73	75
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	38	39
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	139	145
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	100	103
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	103½	105
Shr. Wheat	......	..	..	....	130	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	100	..
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	235	240
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1250	1500

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Also 10% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cheap poplin dresses wanted, bring along your own samples; good chance for big business. 158 West 29th St. 5th floor.

FLANNELETTE.—Wanted, five to ten thousand yards flannelette; must be 36-inch gray with stripes. D. Mahoney Co., 216 Sands St., Brooklyn.

KERSEYS OR BROADCLOTHS.—Open for large quantities of lightweight kerseys or broadcloths in all colors. Call at 38 West 21st. 2160 Gramercy.

PIECE GOODS.—Coatings and suitings; pay cash for surplus stocks from manufacturers. The Martimer Company, 200 5th Av.

RHINESTONES.—Cash paid for any quantity; state prices and sizes. Address C 291 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS.—Job, quantity no object, spot cash. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., 38 West 33d St.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHEVIOTS for sale; Americans 0361, all shades, $1.47½ regular. Telephone Farragut 3666.

CHIFFON VELVET for sale; 40 inches wide, all shades. Telephone Farragut 9220.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' plush and caracul coats for immediate delivery; low prices. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COTTON BACK SATINS.—All colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1503-1504.

FELTS.—Mercerized lining, chinchillas, broadtails, plushes, and fancy pile fabric, wool velours, wool plushes. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 254 4th Av.; 9380 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—Will buy for cash 50 pieces black peau de sole. Goldstein-Auer, 29 West 36th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; M. Sterne, Jr., silks, linens, fancy goods; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Levinson, dresses; 116 West 32d.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karesh, men's clothing, furnishing goods, women's ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, furs, skins; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Eiseman Mfg. Co.; R. Eiseman, infants', children's wear; 18 West 33d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. E. Love, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, dresses, basement; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Baer & Hecht Co.; J. Hecht, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Imperial.

CHICAGO—G. E. Anderson & Co.; G. E. Anderson, dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods; Flanders.

CLINTON, S. C.—Copeland-Stone Co.; W. Stone, clothing; Grand.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. F. Bannon, linens; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Bros. & Co.; W. G. Coe, wash goods, linens, rugs, draperies; McAlpin.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Hub D. G. Co.; F. Rubenstein, dry goods, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.

HONOLULU, H. I.—"McInerney's"; A. I. Silva, men's furn. goods; Manhattan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, woolens, prints; 230 5th Av.; Grand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's, misses', children's furs; 7 W. 22d.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co.; J. Jacobs, men's furn. goods, clothing; 353 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—B. Levin D. G. Co.; B. Levin, dry goods, 212 5th Av.

MACON, Ga.—McCommon Bros.; G. McCommon, dry goods, notions, clothing, furn. goods, hats, shoes; Grand.

MARSHALL, Texas—Bergson D. G. Co.; E. Bergson, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Albert.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, suits; 15 E. 26th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; L. F. Gilman, china, glass, lamps; 31 Union Sq.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; J. F. Byrne, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Lustig, serge, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, women's, misses' dresses; 1,261 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; Mrs. L. D. Kane, millinery; 621 B'way.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Harris D. G. Co.; H. Harris, dry goods, cloaks, gen'l mdse.; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—I. Silver & Bro.; I. Silver, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schaper Bros.; Mrs. Padawitz, house furn. goods, dolls, china; A. Schaper, men's, boys' clothing; Room 1,013, 1,150 Broadway.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WOODLAND, Cal.—Griggs & Bush; M. Bush, coats, suits, riding habits; 3 West 29th.

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The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

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Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

3.00 AND UP Skirts 3.00 AND UP
FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA
SATIN DUCHESSE
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3395

See Our Wonderful American Woolen Poplin Fancy Trimmed Suit, $8.75
M. KANANACK,
34 West 17th St.

Our All-Wool Poplin
SUIT, Satin-lined, is still breaking sales records. Come in to see it now. $8.50
TRIANGLE COAT CO., 13-15 West 29th St.

SUITS $10.50 and Up
COATS $6.75 and Up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

Crowley Neckwear for Women That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.,
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Nearlinen British Manufacture THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

Coats SILK PLUSH COATS $8.75
National Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 DRESSES Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. SERGE From $2.75 Doz. to $4.50 Ea.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST.
Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

Suits and Coats IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d St.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
For details of daily sales New York American.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Your Idle Accounts
loafing on your ledger may be put to work and turned into cash. We advance money on your outstanding accounts at a very small cost. Why not investigate our proposition?
WORMSER & CO.,
95 Fifth Ave. Tel. Stuy. 3360.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO.
Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

JACOB CASH AUCTIONEER 299 Broadway.
WILL BUY LARGE STOCKS AND PLANTS

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2244.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9044.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2947 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7178 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

JOHN J. ERWIN
Auctioneer,
582 Newark Avenue,
Jersey City
Telephone 424.

RECEIVER'S SALE
PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday,
September 7th, 1916
BEGINNING AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
Sale of
Lumber,
Wagons,
Trucks,
Horses,
Harness,
and Other Goods and Chattels of the Woodhouse and Company,
A Corporation at the plant corner of Grand and Bishop Sts., Jersey City, will be held on above date
By Order of the Receiver, Appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey,
consisting of a large assortment of Birch, Cypress, North Carolina, White Pine and various other kinds of lumber, Chestnut and White Pine Doors, Blinds, glazed and unglazed; Trim, Jambs, Casing, Window Trim, Blocks, Base Blocks, Window Casing, Doors, Mixed Sizes, Dresser Sash, Balusters, Columns, Column Caps, Storm Sash, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Mouldings, Nosings, Doors, Panels, Closets of all kinds and sizes, Florentine single, thick, ground, double-single, Prism, Hammered Plate, Peerless and Embossed Glass, Pulleys, Wood Screws, Time Clock, Drafting Cabinets, Horses, Wagons, Harness, and all other goods of the plant of Woodhouse and Co., a corporation, will be sold in various lots, to the highest bidder, subject to approval of receiver. Sale, Rain or Shine. Terms, 20 Per Cent. on day of sale, balance within 24 hours. Goods to be removed within 3 days, or will be resold at risk and expense of purchaser.
Inspection of goods can be made on Wednesday, September 6, 1916, from 1 to 5 P. M., and on day of sale from 9 A. M.
Further particulars can be procured from Edward I. Edwards, Receiver, 1 Exchange Place; Marshall Van Winkle, Solr. of Receiver, 1 Exchange Place, or John J. Erwin, Auctioneer, 582 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
To reach the place of sale, take Bayonne or Greenville cars which pass the door.

16,000 Men's
Youths', Boys' and Children's
OVERCOATS
and MACKINAWS
H. KARP, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916,
at 10:30 A. M. at salesrooms, 477-479 Broadway, between Grand and Broome Sts., N. Y. C. Particulars later. Tel. 4197 Spring.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—FREDERICK C. CALLEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES W. RUSE, otherwise known as CHARLES W. RUSH, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19, 1916.

WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles W. Ruse, otherwise known as Charles W. Rush:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 24th day of June, 1916.

WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASBURY PARK HOTEL BURNS

Guests in Bathing Suits Struggle to Save Valuables from the Colon.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Fire shortly before noon today wrecked the Hotel Colon, Third Avenue and Kingsley Street, headquarters of the Latin-American colony in this city. A cigarette thrown upon the shingle roof of a porch is said to have started the blaze, which destroyed the two upper floors and five stores on the ground floor.

The hotel is only a block from the beach, and hundred of bathers rushed up to view the spectacle. Some were guests at the Colon, and these, with others in street costume, tried to fight their way into the building to save their valuables. Firemen saved a quantity of jewelry, which was later displayed at Police Headquarters for identification. There were 145 guests in the hotel, which was conducted by E. Ortega, proprietor of the Colon Hotel, 113 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York. The property is owned by Justus E. Ralph of this city and New York.

$90,865 FOR ST. CHRISTINA.

How a Boy's Dime Started Fund for Vocational School.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Two years ago when the St. Christina School of Saratoga Springs was moved to Cooperstown and combined with the Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation, the head of this vacational school remarked before several youngsters there that a fund for a new building soon would have to be started.

A boy of 12, who was being trained for a career of usefulness by the foundation, walked off unnoticed. He went to the homes of several householders nearby and asked if there was any work he could do. A woman gave him a little task. He earned 10 cents.

Before 200 men and women assembled last night at the Five Mile Point Inn that dime, preserved in a frame, was exhibited. The gathering was composed of volunteer workers who will seek to raise $250,000 in ten days as a building and endowment fund for the foundation.

After the story of the dime was told, James Fenimore Cooper, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, rose and announced gifts of $90,865 contributed to the fund at the outset of the big civic movement to establish the foundation on a permanent basis.

To Open Subway Bids.

Bids will be opened by the Public Service Commission for the First District on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 11:30 A. M., for the construction of Section No. 1-B of route No. 12, a part of the Brighton Beach connection, between the Fourth Avenue subway and the Brighton Beach railroad in Brooklyn. This is the only remaining section of this connection to be placed under contract. A part of Section No. 1-B lies directly under the station of the Long Island railroad, at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, and as a preliminary to actual construction work the Long Island Railroad Company has constructed a concrete "slab" under its tracks and station, which will form part of the subway reef in this section. This slab is now nearing completion. It was built by the railroad company as part of an easement purchased by the city.

On Sept. 8, at 11:30 A. M., the Public Service Commission will open bids on two rapid transit contracts, namely, for the installation of tracks in the Seventh Avenue branch of the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad, and for the supply of special work, order No. 10 (calling for frogs and switches) for use in the construction of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway. The track work in the Seventh Avenue subway will extend southerly from Times Square, where the new subway joins the first underground line, under Seventh Avenue and other streets to the Battery, and through Park Place, Beekman Street, William Street, and under the East River to Clark Street, Brooklyn, and thence up Clark and other streets to a connection with the first subway in Brooklyn near Fulton and Joralemon Streets.

Validity of Building Permits.

The following order regarding the validity of building permits has been issued by Alfred Ludwig, Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan:

"Any permit issued by the Bureau of Buildings for the erection or alteration of buildings or appurtenances thereto will become null and void if any provisions of said permit are inconsistent or contrary to any of the provisions of any new law or ordinances which may become effective before actual work under the permit at the building site commences.

"Any such void permit may be reissued when the plans are amended to make same conform to the requirements of the new law or ordinance."

$20,000 Heights Sale.

The Nehring Company, Jules Nehring, President, has sold for cash the Bolton, a six-story apartment house covering an entire block front between 176th and 177th Streets, on Amsterdam Avenue.

About two months ago the same broker sold this property to a speculator and has now successfully resold it to the Real Estate Department of the State Bonding Company. The property was held at $420,000.

$415,000 Fifth Avenue Loan.

Pease & Elliman, through Hughes & Hammond, have secured a first mortgage loan on the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, 60 by 125 feet in size, for the Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street Company, from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. This loan is for $415,000.

This corner was recently sold by Pease & Elliman for the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell to Harry Fischel, who will immediately erect on the site a modern twelve-story fireproof apartment house, with one suite on a floor, each having fourteen rooms and four or five bathrooms. The rentals will be about $16,000 a year.

Big Staten Island Deal.

Max Bache has purchased from Ella Munger the Seaside Park Property, located on New Dorp Beach, Staten Island, consisting of about 200 plots. The property will be developed along the lines of the Ocean-Edge Colony, adjoining, which was also developed by Mr. Bache.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Frank N. Dowling to Liston L. Lewis the three-story and basement 21-foot dwelling at 138 East Thirty-ninth Street; also, for the estate of T. R. A. Hall an apartment of fourteen rooms in 636 Fifth Avenue, at the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, to Edward L. Hall.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased an apartment at 251 West Eighty-first Street to Walter A. Schott.

William A. White & Sons leased for Bing & Bing an apartment in 1,000 Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth Street, to Seth Sprague Terry.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company leased apartments in 170 West Seventy-fifth Street to Max Schellhorn; 250 West Ninety-first Street to W. W. Conley, and Bertha Newman; in the Clifden, Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street, to Elmer E. Walter; 209 West Ninety-seventh Street to John F. Dalton; 315 West Ninety-eighth Street to Constance A. Peterson, and 823 West End Avenue to John F Crowell.

Julia Beverley Higgins leased for Dr. Ramsay Hunt his apartment in Carleton House to R. Rochester; for Miss A. Stuart her apartment, 435 West 119th Street, to Thomas Scott of Augusta, Ga., and for the Edgar A. Levy Leasing Company an apartment in 1,100 Park Avenue to Miss Marie O. Kobbe for two years.

NEW RAILROAD STATION

To be Built at Baldwin by the Long Island Railroad Company.

For practical railroad reasons the Long Island Railroad Company will build its new station at Baldwin on the site of the present station alongside the eastbound track instead of adjacent to the westbound track as it had planned to do.

Nevertheless, the fifty-foot-wide easement over the water pipe lines of New York City between Grand and Milburn Avenues in Baldwin, and adjacent to the westbound tracks which the city granted to the railroad for station purposes, will be used by the public as a highway; for the city has dedicated it to the township of Hempstead—in which Baldwin is situated—for that purpose. Traffic at the westbound track in Baldwin is heavy in the morning and there is a steady traffic there in other hours.

Another highway about two hundred feet wide will be made south of the railroad, or eastbound track, by the city dedicating the route of its pipe line there to public use the same as it has in Freeport and Rockville Centre at either side of Baldwin. This route will afford considerable relief to the traffic congestion on the Merrick Road, a short distance to the south.

Work on the new railroad station has been delayed as a result of the railroad changing its plans. The station will be of Gothic design and composed of brick and stone, and surrounded with a concrete promenade. Construction will soon be begun.

The old station was built in 1867 when the Montauk Division of the railroad was established, and when the south side of Long Island had no commutation traffic. Nowadays the Montauk Division has the heaviest commutation traffic of the railroad system, and it is double tracked beyond Patchogue.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.
Facing Madison Square
FOR RENT

One floor, about 17,000 sq. ft., in this new, high class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenant only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Ripe for High Class Apartments
12th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
Plots 109.6x103.3 & 58.6x103.3.
WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
38 West 21st St.,
Or Your Own Broker.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Labor Day
Is Homeseeker's Day—Take Your Family To See This
FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH & $35 A MONTH BUYS IT. 7 LARGE ROOMS. ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN & GARDEN, ONE-FAMILY BRICK, IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 24 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.
66th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.
Opposite 22nd Ave. Station Sea Beach Subway. Take Sea Beach "Local" in Municipal Bldg., City Hall, Manhattan.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A. A.—FOR SALE.—A. A.
ANIDALE SHIPBUILDERS SITE IN GREATER NEW YORK

A large tract of land of 50 or more acres, with 2,000 to 3,000 feet of water frontage, 20 to 30 feet depth of water. Ideal location being in greater New York. Excellent labor conditions, transient and shipping facilities. E. E. Suydam, Room 1116, 38 Park Row, New York.

IDEAL HOME

of 9 rooms and bath near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity; hot water heat; 27 minutes to 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. P. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

FORCED TO SELL

Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARK
231st St. & Spuyten Duyvil Parkway

For lease at $2,500 yearly to desirable tenant, a beautiful Estate: 25 minutes from Grand Central, 45 minutes from Wall St., via Broadway subway; house, 12 rooms, three baths; all modern improvements; garage for three cars, living rooms above; hennery, tool house, hotbeds; fine shade trees, all kinds fruits, flowers, shrubbery, plants; ample garden. S. L. PAKAS, 55 LIBERTY.

HARRISON, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP to close estate. Plot 2 1-3 acres; 11-room house, with bathroom and extra toilet; splendid barn suitable for horses or automobiles; chicken house and detached washhouse; also ¾-acre lot opposite side of avenue; known as Culyer property, Harrison Av., ¼ mile from station. Terms easy, with free title policy. Alexander J. Lindsay, 43 Cedar St., New York City, and until Wednesday on premises.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, last vacant plot in block; splendid section of Mamaroneck; east side Boston Post Road, north of Barry Av.; 50 feet frontage, depth 147 feet, rear width 66 feet; terms easy, with free title policy. Alexander J. Lindsay, 43 Cedar St., New York City.

RYE—TO CLOSE ESTATE

Overlooking Sound; near bathing; well-built house, twelve rooms, three baths; large garage; garden, trees and fruit; $25,000. STEWART C. SCHENCK, Phone 2902 Murray Hill. 503 5th Av., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; in the hills of New Jersey; only 32 minutes out.

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE

Sacrifice, 1½ acres rich soil; house nine rooms and bath; modern plumbing, new heating plant; surrounded with magnificent shade trees; spacious lawns, tennis court; large fruit orchard; good outbuildings; 35 minutes Lackawanna; near river, near station; price $4,700, $700 cash. Address Immediate Possession, 85 Times Downtown.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood,"
NEW JERSEY.
To Let—Homes for Busy Men—For Sale
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman,
120 Broadway, and Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE SOUND SHORE FACING THE SUNRISE.

Beautiful plot right on the water's edge, with new and perfect house, garage, &c.; Connecticut, one hour out; no sacrifice, but more than your money's worth; let us show you. Buck Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

JOIN ME NOW
At MY Expense!

I WILL regard it simply as a GOOD TREAT and appreciate the chance to entertain and delight you, if you will write me To-day for Absolute FREE.

ROUND TRIP TRANSPORTATION TO
"DEL MONTE GARDENS"
SEPT. 7-8-9 LONG BRANCH, N. J. 2 & 8 P. M.
1870—Where Values Have Been Rising Forty Years—1916

If this beautiful summering and all-year resort did not present the best opportunity I ever knew I would not undertake these expenses to invite the public to attend the

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

I know that the intelligent, observing investors and the seekers of their own Homes or Bungalows will realize the unprecedented opportunity here presented if they will only come and inspect it.

I WILL PAY YOUR FARE TO PROVE IT AND SERVE A LUNCHEON

I will sell at Auction the Finest Sites on the Coast for Bungalow and Residential Purposes, situated on an arm of the Shrewsbury and 2 Blocks from Atlantic. Railroad and trolley pass property. Sea Coast Trust Co. will issue Deed and Title. Only 10 per cent. down day of sale, 15 per cent. when you sign contract. BALANCE EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

Your Vacation Money Will BUY Your Site for All-Time.
UNDER MAMMOTH TENT AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SEPT. 7-8-9
WRITE TO-DAY ALL FREE
GEORGE G. BAKER
5 EAST 42D STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FIFTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK—"DEL MONTE GARDENS-BY-THE-SEA"—TRANSIT UNEXCELLED.

BRING THIS ADV'T WITH YOU. Buy an "EXCURSION TICKET" to East Long Branch at West 42d St. or Cedar St. Piers of the Central R.R. of N. J. When you arrive on property, present this advertisement and show your return railroad ticket, and you will be refunded $1.50 whether you buy or not. This applies only on days of sale, Sept. 7-8-9th. Boat leaves W. 42d St. at 9:30, and Cedar St. at 10 A. M. Be on time. Luncheon served on arrival of boat and train.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 Cash Will Start You

Balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C Estate, 243 W. 34th St.

FOR SALE
AT BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.
A large tract of ocean, bay and lake front property. The most attractive situation in the Hamptons.
WILLIAM H. WINTERS,
Westhampton Beach, L. I.
Or your own broker.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Swell all year home, 6 large rooms, every modern improvement; hardwood floor, open fireplace, steam heat, elegant electric fixtures, handsome bath; 45 minutes out; plot laid out in shrubs, hedges, &c.; best neighborhood; $3,200; $225 cash needed; act quick. Owner, 608, 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY ESTATE.

Magnificent 5-acre estate, Patchogue, overlooking bay; beautiful grounds; residence 15 rooms, 4 baths; garage, stables, barn, tennis court. Price $20,000; cost $40,000.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. NEW YORK.

ELEGANT ONE-FAMILY HOME

40x100—8 rooms, bath, parquet floor, steam heat, electric light, laundry, sewer; 18x15 back porch; select neighborhood; easy terms. 121 Vanderveer Place, Brooklyn Manor, near Richmond Hill, L. I. Make reasonable offer.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments
Under My Personal Management.
HAMLET Corner Broadway **WILTON**
600 W. 165th St. 601 W. 164th St.
3-4-5-7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $35 TO $100.
SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Facing Park.
Half Block Subway Station.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $55 TO $80.
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Near "L" and Subway Station.
4-5 AND 6 ROOMS.
$40-$50-$65.
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200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS.
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Near L and Subway Stations.
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Apply Superintendent or
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400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
The Finest Residential Section on the Drive.
High class modern building, with every new improvement. Very attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS
Rents $1,500-$1,800.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms ...15x18
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The BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
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8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

Cathedral Court
44 Morningside Drive.
Corner 115th St., overlooking Park.
All improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
$660 to $1,000.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$24 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.

HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro Subway, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free Transfers are now issued to Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Square Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.
INSPECT THE NEW HOUSES

$9,000 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms. Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty. For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station Every Day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:16, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:14 Saturday only), 1:32 (1:52 Saturday only), 2:06, 2.45, 3:00, 3:45, 4:11, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:07, 10:00, 10:35, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:31, 4:06, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

31 West 11th St.
THE SUMNER
Eight-story strictly fireproof apartment.
Five-room and bath suites,
also
doctor's five-room apartment.

82 West 12th St.
THE REGINA
Six-story elevator apartment.
Four-room and bath suite.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway. Tel. 355 Rector.

65 Central Park W.
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

THE MONMOUTH,
2035-7 Seventh Ave.
(ADJOINING COR. 122ND ST.)
High class apartments 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone and shower. Rents $27 to $40. Apply Superintendent.

TRINITY TERRACE.
High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rents very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 152d and Broadway.

5 and 6 Rooms.
565 WEST 148TH ST.,
Corner Broadway.
Rent $40 and $50
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th.)

TILBURY COURT
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
719-723 West 180th Street.
4-5-6 Large Light Rooms & Bath.
Every Modern Convenience.
$35-$58.

8 Rooms, Corner, $70
400 West 152d St.,
(St. Nicholas Ave.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 Broadway, (147.)

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

152-6 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
$800 TO $1200.
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
$900 TO $1500.
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
$1400 TO $1800
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

"BEACONSFIELD"
Elevator Apartment House,
115th St., 125 West Near St. Nicholas Av.
6 Rooms $55
5 Rooms 45
4 Rooms 35
Beautiful extraordinary large size rooms with all improvements and abundance of closet rooms. Convenient to subway, elevated, 7th Av. bus and all transit. Best value in Harlem.
Inquire Agent on premises, or
Harry Goodstein, 135 Broadway.

AVONMORE
2131 Broadway, at 74th St.
Beautifully Appointed Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, $1200 & $1700
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station.
Superintendent on Premises.

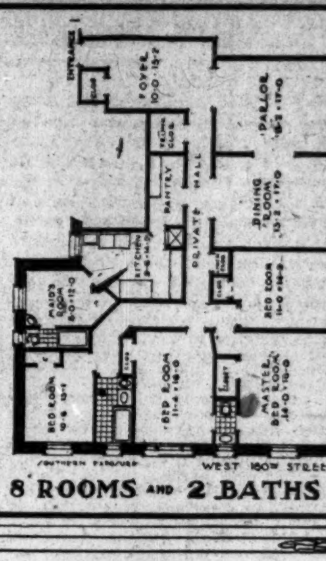
7 AND 8 ROOMS
$45 to $65. Location near station and Park.
All improvements.
40 WEST 93D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS,
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33rd St.
2 Rooms & Bath **$55** includes service, specially adapted for women.
178 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, including service, **$1,000** Per ANNUM
179 MADISON AVE Near 34th St.
1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments.
$37.50 to $65, Service Included.
These apartments are between the Vanderbilt Hotel, 33rd St. Subway Station, Waldorf, McAlpin and the Hudson Tubes.
William J. Roome & Co. Inc.
175 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

ATTENTION
At 165 East 95th St.
TWO NICE APARTMENTS, 8 OR 9 LARGE ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. ONE APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A DOCTOR. RENTS $45 TO $60 PER MONTH. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

Letchworth
AND
Hampstead
BROADWAY,
160th St. to 161st St.,
West Side.
Two 5-Room Apartments.
One 6-Room Apartment.
Two 8-Room Apartments.
For rent from Oct. 1.
High-class 10-story fireproof houses. These apartments are identical in plan and finish with those found further downtown, but at rentals decidedly lower. Agent on Premises, or
Herbert Dongan Cons. Co., Owners,
600 West 161st St. Phone Aud. 6941



8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

THE TOURAINE
9-11 East 39th Street
HOTEL APARTMENTS
ON LEASE
The patronage of a solid clientele solicited.
HOWARD BAYLEY,
Manager.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
10 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

BROOKLYN.

THE LAKEVIEW
170 PARKSIDE AVENUE,
FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.
Opposite Park Entrance at Woodruff Ave. Station. Every modern improvement. Exceptionally large rooms.
4-5-6 Room Suites
Moderate Rentals
Special 5 and 8 Room Suites for Physician or Dentist.
Apply on premises or
BAY BUILDING CO., INC.,
Tel. 6200 Flat.

THE LAKEWOOD, 495 8th Av.
Corner 5th St. Choice 7 and 8 room apartments, elevator service, extra large rooms, $1,080 to $1,200. On premises, or EDWARD GROTECLOSS, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

480-484 CLINTON AVE.
Attractive 3, 4, and 5 room apartments, up-to-date in every respect, rents $30 to $50; all night telephone service. On premises, or EDWARD GROTECLOSS, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

The Knickerbocker, 136 Herkimer St.
Near Nostrand Av.; choice 4 and 5 room apartments; telephone and hall service; short block from all transportation lines; rents $35 to $50. On premises, or EDWARD GROTECLOSS, 541 De Kalb Av., B'klyn.

11 MONROE PLACE, HEIGHTS
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $22 to $32. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main.

FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
HILDA ARMS
395 East 16th St.
Near Cortelyou Road Station.
$32.50 TO $40
Apply to Janitor on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
by the Year or Transiently.
Also **EQUINOX HOUSE** Manchester, Vermont.

Houses to Let

Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY AND EXTENSION PRIVATE HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, THREE BATHS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, TO LEASE FOR WINTER MONTHS OR YEAR TO RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE FAMILY WITH REFERENCES. 141 WEST 79TH ST., YOUR OWN BROKER, OR E. JANSEN, 110 WEST 18TH ST.

8 East 92d St., magnificently located 5-story residence, being entirely renovated; electric wiring, hardwood floors, modern plumbing. Apply your own broker or Toch Realty Co., 320 5th Av., N. Y.

Three-story, high-stoop dwelling, 88 Lexington Av., to rent, unfurnished. F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

A lovely 12-room house, all improvements, with garage; $1,200. H. A. Douglas & Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

339 LEXINGTON AV., (39th.)
3-story and base.; private or business; $1,700. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

13-room dwelling.
221 West 25th; central; improvements. Ames, 26 West 31, (or caretaker.)

Real Estate

Forty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 3-story, high stoop, brownstone house, south side of 126th St., between 5th and Lenox Aves.; 16.8x50x98.9. F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

A safe investment for a widow or an orphan; asking price $15,000; pays over 9%; one tenant; we recommend it. H. A. Douglas & Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, 9 rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. BUILDERS, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Banker wants to sell his house on Long Island; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 3 porches, garage, shrubs, flowers, trees; 30 minutes from Herald Square; price $15,000; worth $20,000. Address Owner, 84 Times.

TWO ATTRACTIVE HOMES.
Picturesque surroundings; high elevation; 30 minutes from Penn. (34th St.) and Flatbush (Brooklyn) station; 4 minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily; semi-bungalows; 7 large rooms and tile baths; sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors; all city improvements; price $4,900 and $6,150; easy terms. Address A. P. O'Toole, corner Springfield and Hempstead Roads, Queens, L. I.

$1,500 full price for my little home of 4 rooms and cultivated ground; berries, fruit, trees, vegetables, grapes, chicken house, &c.; 1 block from trolley; $50 down and $10 monthly. For appointment to see write to "Bargain Home." Box 133 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark & Lee Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

PARK HILL, on Hudson River.—Desirable residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; sale, lease; reasonable. J. J. Corcoran, Jr., 366 B'way.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY 5-ROOM BUNGALOW, with a fine view of country and convenient to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; beautiful cleared ground for gardening, etc.; large porch, open fireplace, nice, airy bedrooms, and connecting bath; 3 minutes from station; owner will sell reasonable to quick buyer for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash will sell my small farm to good family; not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good, roomy house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, Box 186 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house with large porch and a large shady plot near station and trolley, complete for $1,275, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

To Let for Business

Forty cents an agate line.

STORE AND PARLOR FLOOR.
Communicating stairway, 18x35, suitable for retail or wholesale; also top floor as workroom or stockroom; gas, electricity, steam heat, hot and cold water; six years; will rent part; brokers protected. Grax, 28 East 33d St.

51st St, 16 West, adjoining 5th Av.—For sale, up-to-date stores; most attractive show windows for high-class business; long lease; immediate possession. Brett Realty Co., 437 5th Av.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av.; phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

16th St. and 4th Av.—Northeast corner, large corner store; also adjoining stores on avenue and street; also large parlor stores. Korn, 31 Nassau St.. 1 to 4 P. M.

STORES, 44 EAST 34TH ST.
Building undergoing alterations. Possession Oct. 1. RENTS $2,500 to $3,000.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST. Brokers Protected.

Space for dressmaker with a first-class ladies' tailor; rent $35. 67 West 48th St. Naddelman.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Attractive Shop.—Working space with high-class dressmaker. 131 West 58th St.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next. Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

Apartments to Let

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, Oct. 1, two large rooms and bath, 48th St., between 5th and Madison Avs. For particulars, phone Bryant 2563.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 MURRAY HILL. 507 5TH AV.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R CATHEDRAL PLAZA G
O 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY A
O 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. R
F WE HAVE, 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APART- D
MENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY E
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking N
utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive seven-room apartment, completely furnished, newly decorated, three large, sunny master bedrooms; exceptional closet room; modern elevator building; inspection 10 to 4, weekdays. 220 West 107th, Apartment 62.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

DRESSMAKER, CENTRALLY LOCATED ON MOST PROMINENT THOROUGHFARE, OFFERS SUBLEASE FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL; FIRST-CLASS PARTIES SHOULD APPLY. J 120 TIMES.

Morningside Drive, 50. — Beautiful corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath; southeast exposure; glorious view; elegant apartment; year's lease, $160.

Beautifully furnished two, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; steam heat, telephone, electric light; reasonable; unusual.

Attractive, fully furnished, sunny seven-room elevator housekeeping apartment. 52 West Washington Place.

For Rent.—Physician's office, 59th St., facing Park, suite 4 rooms; every convenience. 130 West 59th. Furnished or unfurnished.

55th St., 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas, instantaneous hot water.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Beautiful apartment, furnished; five rooms, two bathrooms; something exceptional. 67 West 90th.

Brooklyn.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE AND LIGHT APARTMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS IN THE PARK SLOPE SECTION TO SUBLET FOR ONE YEAR; HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, INCLUDING STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; MAY BE SEEN BY APPOINTMENT; $90 MONTHLY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. 582 FIFTH STREET, BROOKLYN. PHONE 5871 SOUTH.

Staten Island.

An entire floor, with bath room, in private house; fully furnished; suitable for three or four gentlemen; 10 minutes' walk to ferry. 100 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I.

Unfurnished—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
44 EAST 34TH, NEAR WALDORF.
Two rooms and bath, magnificent appointments; valet and maid service; breakfast; rents $1,500-$1,800.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

309-311 5th Av., near Waldorf.
Two unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $75.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

1,945 Seventh Av., (117th.)
Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam, electricity; hallboy; rent, $50-$65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Elegant bachelor apartment, 1 room and bath, thoroughly renovated house; contains 6 apartments. 421 East 58th St. Agent on premises 10 to 3.

137 East 34th St.
Two rooms, bath; electricity; $40.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

11 East 41st St.—Large single rooms and baths; two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

Unfurnished—West Side.

New Markeen Apartment House, 570 West 156th St., at Broadway.—Choice elevator apartments with latest known improvements, including mail chute and white service; owner on premises; 3 rooms and kitchen, $32; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $48. Apply at office.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $40-$50.
274-276 West, 19th St., 5 and 6 light rooms, bath, parquet floors, modern appointments; ready for immediate occupancy. Supt. or Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

Exceptional Opportunity. — Prince Humbert, 220 West 110th St.; because of leaving town will sublet six large-room apartment; all outside rooms; no court; fine view; strictly high-class. Apartment 113.

4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

WASHINGTON PLACE WEST, 82, (Washington Square Section.)—Delightfully sunny seven-room elevator apartment; all white. Telephone 1076 Spring.

150th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

124th St., 527-529 West, near Broadway and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; well kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $35 up month.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Five-room, ground floor, corner apartment; every convenience. 390 Central Park West.

130-132 West 34th St., adjoining Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Lot for sale, Weequahic section, 50 ft. front, beautifully located, near park. Address 87 Rutledge Av., East Orange.

Riverside Drive, 214, corner 94th—Sublet 7 rooms; one year lease.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $45; 7 rooms, $50.

Attractive two rooms and bath, maid service, restaurant on premises. 150 W. 57th St.

Washington Sq., 41.—Studio overlooking park, electricity, running water.

Apartments Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Adult family wants well furnished house for 8 months. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill; write Holohan, 507 Fifth Av.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Housekeeping studio apartment, $600, or owner willing to alter; skylight or good north light. B. P. Adams, 354 4th Av. Tel. 3700 Madison Square.

Student desires one-room apartment, between 30th and 36th Sts. Dr. B. B. Machat, 3,679 20th Av., Bensonhurst.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Cool weather was general Sunday throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake region, and much cooler weather has overspread the Far Northwest. War weather continues over the plains States and the Southwest. There were showers within the last twenty-four hours along the northern border from Upper Michigan westward to Washington and Oregon and at widely scattered points in the Southern States, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States fair and somewhat warmer weather on Monday will be followed by overcast and warmer weather Tuesday, with probably local showers in the interior of New York and Northern New England. In the region of the great lakes the weather will be unsettled, with probable showers Monday and Tuesday. In the Ohio Valley fair and warmer weather on Monday will be followed by local showers on Tuesday. In the South Atlantic States and East Gulf States generally fair weather, without material change in temperature, will prevail during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light to moderate variable and generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, mostly east to south, and fair weather; South Atlantic, East Gulf, moderate east and generally fair weather; West Gulf, moderate east to south and fair weather.

FORCASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY:

Southern New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday overcast and warmer, probably local showers in interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday overcast and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday local showers.

Western New York—Overcast and warmer Monday; Tuesday local showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	63	58	4 P. M.	78	70
6 A. M.	64	56	6 P. M.	72	68
9 A. M.	71	63	9 P. M.	68	64
12 M.	78	68	11 P. M.	67	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 72 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:15—23 Scammel St.; Yetta Goldsmith	Slight
2:00—Foot of E. 127 St.; Ingram Est.	Slight
3:55—303 Av. C.; Michael Schmidt	Slight
4:20—18 Horatio St.; Augusta Vett	Slight
8:25—300 W. 28 St.; Max Galinko	Slight
9:20—Foot of Spring St., N. R.; D. S. Walton & Co.	$500
10:10—323 E. 8 St.; Benj. Henerling	Slight
11:55—850 E. 167 St.; Arthur Atkin	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—Queensboro Bridge; The City	Slight
12:50—201 W. 54 St.; Rachael Kengon	Slight
1:25—101 E. 36th St.; not given	None
2:20—445 Audubon Av.; Samuel Greehens	Slight
2:45—344 Broome St.; Metropolitan Briar Pipe Co.	$100
2:45—2,201 1 Av.; not given	Slight
3:10—928 Ogden Av.; Louis Theritt	None
3:15—Jessup Av. and 172 St.; not given	Slight
3:30—67 Lewis St.; I. Taul	Slight

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors
of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First and Refunding Mortgage; the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of which United States Mortgage and Trust Company is now successor Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings therefrom or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Gilbert Bettman be, and he is hereby, substituted as Special Master in the place of said Frank H. Shaffer, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to the said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present them verified as required in the order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,165, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.—I have a 1912 Columbia Knight Laudaulet, equipped with Westinghouse air springs, electric lighting system and demountable rims. This car has been run a moderate mileage and is in first class order throughout. 1912 Columbia 5-passenger touring car equipped with T. head motor and in first-class order. Both the above cars have been used by myself exclusively and their condition mechanically and as to paint, &c., is perfect; no dealers. Box 2,344 Times Annex.

Cadillac, "8," 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles, has special leather top; price $1,150 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Court, corner Hicks, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

Bargain, 1916 Overland Six-Cylinder Touring Car in exceptionally good condition; factory guarantee. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 6-48 seven-passenger touring, run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one man top; price $1,850. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A.—1914 WINTON, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; has left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Willys-Knight for sale, 1916 touring car, slightly used, factory guarantee; price attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 317 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD, seven-passenger touring cars, for hire; hour; day, week; reasonable; 3823 Schuyler.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

Packard, new "six," touring, $2.50 hourly, upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3833.

Cadillac.—For hire, private Cadillac touring, trip, hour, day; reasonable. Joseph May, Tremont 1331 W.

For hire, late model touring cars, by hour, trip, day, or month; phone Orchard 5611.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

PACKARD, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; other trips reasonable. 1290 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Used roadster, light car type, late model; must be in perfect mechanical condition. Address R. J. Anderson, Katonah, N. Y.

Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11; Lot 18, east side Dover St., Manhattan Beach Estate; will exchange for 1917 Ford cars. Edward Maag, 127 Archer Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Sedan wanted; good make; must be latest model; not over $2,000; full particulars. Roselle, 94 Brandt Place, Bronx.

Will pay cash for Models C or D Stevens Duryea or Knox S. John R. Lyman Co., Springfield, Mass.

Packards touring seven-passenger; hour, day, week; rates reasonable. Maroney, 7261 Columbus.

Wanted.—Runabout; late model; seat three; no dealers, cash. J 78 Times.

Automobile Storage.

Dead auto storage; fireproof, clean, dry, and heated. Randall Building, West 52d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Old established storage warehouse, fully equipped, doing excellent business, must be sold account settling estate; particulars. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., corner 149th St., Bronx.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

High class tea room and restaurant, well established in good neighborhood; fully furnished. J 168 Times.

$5,000 will secure a State agency and a profit-sharing life interest in a Boston company manufacturing a high-class patented specialty; party must be able to assume detail responsibility of sub-agents, whom we employ in his territory; all correspondence strictly confidential; no brokers. Address T. Box 2,872 Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A good restaurant manager or firm to contract for restaurant privilege in first-class club. Write Box 55, 1,364 B'way.

Treasurer wanted in enlarging manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 342 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Large double room, all conveniences; business women; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's house; references.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; near Park; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath, phone, elevator; music allowed.

PARK AV., 70, (near 38th.)—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; private baths.

West Side.

7TH AV.-122D ST.
"The Washington"; on first floor; exceptionally large, light rooms; two connecting, one single; running water; bath and shower adjoining; 'phone; electric lights; moderate rental permanent tenant; references exchanged. Apartment 7.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, medium suite; private house; steam, electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming bachelor accommodations; electricity; shower baths; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3.50 to $7; lawn and balconies; convenient residential neighborhood.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

22D, 456 WEST.—Fine suite; private bath; $8; scrupulously clean house; references.

22D, 427 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room; well-kept house; hot water; references.

23D, 446 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; porch; other rooms; telephone; moderate.

28TH, 333 WEST.—Large room, one or two; newly decorated; telephone; quiet house.

38TH, 69 WEST.—Large front rooms; running water; $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes, telephone; refined; $6, $25.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Large single room; bath, steam heat; bachelor, business woman.

55TH, 45 WEST.—One and two rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat; electricity; gas; instantaneous hot water supplied; references required.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, electricity, steam heat, telephone; gentlemen only.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

63D, 60 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, double and single rooms; telephone; reasonable.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Bartlett.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; maid service; refined, neat; Park.

70TH, 109 WEST.—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE; INVESTIGATE.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Rooms, $4 up; suite, bath connecting, $9; gentlemen. Columbus 806.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Rooms for business people; suite, separately; continuous hot water; subway express.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Fine, large rooms; running water; all conveniences; telephone; references.

72D, WEST, Near Park, Subway, "L."—Private family; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; gentleman. Phone Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; also single; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; open skylight room; subway express.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, or separate; newly furnished; references.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Front parlor with connecting bedrooms; other rooms; electricity; $6-$10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; hardwood floors, electricity.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite, private and adjoining bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house; references.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just opened; only one large front room left.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with bath; newly decorated throughout; private house.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, well-heated, large room; private bathroom; electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; phone; all conveniences.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

78TH, 182 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; parquet floors throughout; references

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, with kitchenette privileges; reference; telephone.

West Side.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite with bath; private home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Homelike, beautifully furnished large, small; bath every floor; electricity; subway.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH ST, 175 WEST—Excellently appointed parlor and bedroom in private apartment; private entrance; electric light, telephone; near subway and L; select neighborhood. Peterson.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, next to bath; $8; telephone; references.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Unusually handsome large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

81ST ST., 110 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor floor; private bath, electricity, parquet floors; $90.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant large southern exposure room; bath; hot water; kitchenette; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front room, newly furnished; scrupulously clean; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—2d floor room, southern exposure, private bath; single room; references.

82D, 110 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath or without; electricity; telephone.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two attractive, sunny rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; electric lights; references; suitable two.

82D, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; other rooms; running water; attractive terms.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, running water; $3.50. Anderson.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Exclusive furnished rooms, baths connected; gentlemen only.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; rooms, $3.50-$15; en suite, single; electricity. Davis.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class house; modern conveniences; bath; private family.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; running water; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house, large room, private bath; $12; shower, electricity; telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated; private bath; electric light; references.

91ST, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Large room, $7; small rooms, $4; electricity, telephone.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; gentleman; small family; private house; near "L."

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, desirable room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; references.

95TH, 4 WEST.—ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; ALSO PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; ELEGANT LOCATION; HARDWOOD FLOOR.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Room, running water, elevator, telephone; breakfast if desired. Apt. 4W.

96TH, 49 WEST.—Large front room, kitchenette, dressing rooms; "L," subway; phone.

96TH, 158 WEST.—Nice furnished room; all improvements. Stone, 6308 Riverside.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Exceptional Winter opportunity; handsomely furnished home, suite, one large room, bath; refined gentlemen; references. Apt. 7.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Private house; exceptionally furnished large rooms; bath; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional; telephone.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water, electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large front room; running water; piano; conveniences. Apartment 19.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, overlooking Hudson; 7th floor; $5, $8.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Opportunity for two ladies; kitchenette. Apartment 63.

113TH, 54 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms; one, two gentlemen. Apt. 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside rooms; wash room; private family; references. Apartment 7.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large, attractive room, washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Attractive, cool front suite; single rooms; near Columbia University, subway; elevator, telephone; attendance. Apt. 32.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Desirable rooms; business people, students; breakfast optional. Apartment 32.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive rooms; dining room; business people preferred; references. Apt. 52.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished connecting south front rooms, with kitchen; single room; $4, $5, and $6. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McTague.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near tennis courts and Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms with southern sun, single or double, one to five windows, $7 to $12 week; with running water, $7, $8; three windows, view of campus, $8, $9; single, $4, $5; side rooms, morning sun, single or double, $5, $6, $7; rear rooms, $4, $5, $6. Reception room and parlor for callers; room reserved for dancing; no private baths; no kitchenettes; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway. Chaperons; at 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

122D, 187 WEST.—Front parlor room; southern exposure; private house; subway, "L."

123D, 129 WEST.—Front room for gentleman; private house; two closets; running water enclosed; references. Telephone 2378 Morningside.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Light, airy rooms, suits overlooking Hudson; conveniences; references. Wells.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two furnished rooms; all conveniences; freshly renovated; elevated, subway.

127TH, (2,143 7th Av.)—South rooms; running water; one flight; gentlemen. Jervois.

137TH, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; electric lights; running water; will let to refined gentleman for $10 weekly, including Sunday breakfast; references. Z 304 Times Annex.

143D, 518 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; elevator apartment; subway; gentleman. Apartment 8.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; adjoining bath; reasonable.

152D, 598 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Outside single, double rooms; private house.

BUSINESS WOMAN wanted; sunny room; conveniences; private apartment; 191st subway. 1A 5708 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th.)—Pleasant room, board optional; private house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
for Women,
350 WEST 23D ST.
Atmosphere of a Colonial home; hot and cold water; telephone in every room; rate moderate; transients accommodated.

West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Apt. 87, large front room for two women; kitchen privilege.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Low rates; transients taken.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Attractive; home comforts; kitchen privileges; reasonable; ladies. Apartment 3.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apartment 3A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside rooms; single, suite; overlooking Hudson. Apartment 81.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in elevator apartment, with private family, on Washington Heights; no other roomers. Address Hoffmann, care of Sutton, Aspinwall & Co., Inc., 136 Front St., New York City.

ON FIFTH AV., (near Washington Square.)—Large, small room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references. C 75 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th St. Subway.)—Large living room, overlooking Hudson; kitchenette optional. Call River 4650. Apt. 52.

WEST END AV., 611, near 89th.—New, elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; every possible convenience; private residence; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

172½ Lee Av.—Large furnished rooms to let; also connecting hall bedroom.

Long Island.

21ST AV., 8,674, (Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea.)—Private family; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

583 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (135).—Desirable single room; electricity shower; private family. Apartment 65.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO well-furnished rooms with bath and kitchenette wanted from Sept. 15 to June, in good residential section between 45th and 70th Sts.; references exchanged. Address Z 288 Times Annex.

FURNISHED rooms wanted near Washington Square. Write particulars, New York University School of Commerce, 32 University Place.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double room; suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Excellent Southern table; single, en suite; reasonable rates; references; table guests.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished. Phone 6612 Lenox.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water, electric light, shower baths; elegant table.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, 123d.—Unusual opportunity secure airy rooms; board, steam. Phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private baths, for Autumn season; transients.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine, service; Summer terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

59TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, all conveniences; finest, strictly kosher table; by appointment only. Telephone Columbus 310.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; running water; elevator; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR DINING ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM; TABLE BOARDERS.

72D, 318 WEST.—Delightful location, opposite Drive and river; exclusive Pension; large room; private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well appointed house; subway, surface cars; references.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; with, without board.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive; newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Newly furnished double and single rooms; private baths; home cooking.

112 WEST 73D.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms; near subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; homelike; parlor dining, table guests; references; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent cuisine; first-class accommodations; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private bath; fine table; excellent location.

77TH, 301 WEST. (344 West End Av.)—Modern suites, double, single rooms; baths, steam, electricity; best home table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—"The Putnam"; rooms, with board; high grade.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Newly decorated and handsomely furnished rooms; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern; special rates to permanent; good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 130 WEST.—Very desirable large rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, also studio, clean, refined; table guests.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Superior home; beautiful rooms; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior accommodations. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive large room; quiet, refined home; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; electricity; all improvements; table unsurpassed; Southern family; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern; cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large room for couple; private bath, shower; single room; all conveniences; best of home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished suite, to couple seeking home.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

95TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; also medium room; meals; reasonable. Owner.

97TH, (at Broadway.)—Superior accommodations in private family; gentlemen or couple. Powelton Apartment, 2E.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

104TH ST., 61 WEST, and 77th St., 112 West. Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without private bath; excellent table board.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.)—The Columbia; pleasant rooms, good meals, every comfort; Christian home; moderate. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; showers; sleeping porch, telephone; electricity; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private baths, showers; sleeping porch; superior table; electricity, telephone; table board.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single; conveniences; good home cooking, reasonable.

130TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; nicely frunished; home comforts; very reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside near by; The Audubon; bright rooms, excellent meals, home comforts; $8 up singly, $14 up two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

227TH, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Healthy location, combining city, country; subway; central. Lesley.

Exclusive, high-class private boarding house; have one double and one single room; near Central Park. Z 302 Times Annex.

FIFTH AV., 2,066, (near 127th.)—Attractive, large front room, second floor; also small rooms; superior table; fine location.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
73D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; lovely rooms; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, suite; cuisine unexcelled; $12 and $14 weekly. Telephone 7726 Morningside. Payne.

"THE WOODBURY," 855 Riverside Drive; two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Two beautiful front rooms; exceptional cuisine; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; subway, buses; conveniences; excellent service.

West End Av., 871.—Beautiful suite; also separate double room; refined Jewish family; all home comforts and cooking.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board, opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2534.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Plainfield, N. J.—Fine old American home, delightfully located, located one hour from Wall St., want a few refined people; reference. 107 West 7th St.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Spend the Fall and Winter in beautiful Scarsdale; charming home life in Christian family; spacious building and grounds, near the station. Send for circular. Box J, Scarsdale, N. Y.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. 'Phone 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

Beachside Inn, Greens Farms; open until October; special rates September and week-end parties; open fires. Telephone Fairfield 310.

Pennsylvania.

WANTED.—Private family of two (2) will rent on and after Sept. 22, two (2) communicating rooms, with bath, on second floor, room on third floor for maid or valet; board included; steam heat in all rooms; open fireplaces in living rooms, southern exposure; fine air, beautiful locality for Autumn and Winter; ½ mile outside Doylestown, Penn.; references given and asked. Address Box 135, Doylestown, Penn.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent place for junior on staff of certified public accountant; state fully business experience, education and salary. C 257 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in customers' end of cotton department wanted by large Stock Exchange house; also assistant in street end; experienced. B 349 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT wanted in decorator's office for typewriting, assist with bookkeeping; charge of shipping; references required. Z 328 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—State experience; reference required. Address A. E., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOY wanted, about 17, as messenger, by downtown banking house; neat appearing and good penman. B 376 Times Downtown.

CLERK, age 18, wanted, law office; good opportunity to study law; $5. Room 305, 140 Nassau St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Stock and bond house, not members of any Stock Exchange, has good opportunity for man to take entire charge of office and to write financial advertisements, market letters, &c.; state particulars, salary, &c., which will be considered strictly confidential. General Post Office Box No. 1407.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, with practical experience, in the design of small apparaus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature.

To reliable men who can prove their ability we can offer permanent positions with first class opportunities for advancement.

Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN, machinery, experienced with table on special work; give references and price per day. Z 343 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.—Must be over 16. Good promotions for right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

MAN with business ability for German newspaper; good proposition; advertising solicitor preferred; salary, commission. C 93 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.—Must be over 16. Good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

PAINTERS wanted; first class brush hands and varnish rubbers, experienced on high-grade automobile body work; in your reply state fully past experience and age. LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, Bridgeport, Conn.

RESIDENT SALES REPRESENTATIVES,

VIRGINIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Native sons of Virginia, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania to reside in those States and represent a large New York general merchandise organization selling direct to consumer; large business, well established; compensation on commission basis, with a guaranteed minimum monthly income of $100.

Qualifications—Between 28 and 40; reared on a farm in States named above; a thorough acquaintance with and preference for rural life; well educated; skilled in the sale of merchandise; preferably married; character without blemish; good appearance; fluent talker; hard worker.

Only high-grade men can qualify; applications treated strictly confidential; to receive consideration replies must give complete information as to personal qualifications and entire business training, and must contain references; references not consulted until after first interview.

K 383 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, keen, first-class salesmen, no order takers, age 32-40, to sell old, established, all-year-round line; wholesale; salary and extra commission for surplus sales; have a permanent place in our organization for right men; must possess A1 references and be prepared to live on territory; territories, one Montreal and one New England; man for Montreal territory must be able to speak both English and French; state particulars, age, religion. C 86 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, two keen, first-class salesmen, no order takers, age 32-40, to sell old, established, all-year-round line; wholesale; salary and extra commission on surplus sales; have a permanent place in organization for right men; must possess A1 references and be prepared to live on territories; one Buffalo and one Middle West; state particulars, age, religion. C 87 Times.

SALESMEN.—The International Correspondence Schools, doing an excellent business in Greater New York, desire 3 more men to take charge of territories in New York City, Brooklyn, and New Jersey; permanent position; excellent possibilities for good men; drawing account against commission. Call after 9 o'clock Monday and night, Room 804, 200 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Specialty men and women wanted to sell new adding machine; hustlers make $10 to $15 daily; commission; big market; retails $5; small, simple, convenient, and accurate; unlimited scope for addition; sells on first demonstration; don't overlook this live one. 1,702 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.—Theodore Weil has an opening for salesman with following; infants', children's coats; only those who have handled the line before need apply; salary and commission. 122 W. 27th.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE for the State of New York wanted by the American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Penn.; straight commission basis and exclusive territory allotted. Accompany application by references.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. J 40 Times.

SALESMAN.—A retail hardware store sixty miles from New York requires an experienced salesman. Address, with full particulars and salary, Hardware, Z 315 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for gas and electric lighting fixtures; one who has an established trade among builders and contractors; commission basis and drawing account. K 337 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted, for school in Central Pennsylvania; big commission; permanent; for interview phone this morning before 11 o'clock. Telephone East New York 56.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN.—Experienced petticoat men who have following for all territories and city; commission. I. Friedman & Co., 48 W. 15th.

TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLERS, first class; must be experienced on high grade cars; highest wages; eight-hour day; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Labor Department, Simplex Automobile Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

VALET, who understands cooking and housework, for bachelor's apartment; to begin duties Sept. 14; state salary expected, also by whom previously employed; must have city references; do not apply if not experienced and competent. Address Z 223 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, three, clean cut and well recommended, who dance the modern dances; can make handsome salary for the next few months. Address with full particulars to Opportunity, C 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with clerical and bookkeeping experience, for receiving department work; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. Z 313 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with engineering education, experienced and possessing ability in research work, wanted; organizing engineering. K 373 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, prepare yourselves now for the least crowded, highest paying professional trade with unlimited opportunities: Mechanical Dentistry. Learn in your spare time, day or evening, under individual instruction in our School; no book study. For rates and full information send for our free Booklet B. The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St. FIRST school of its kind licensed by Regents.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

SALESMEN.—Several excellent opportunities for men thoroughly experienced in dyestuffs, chemicals, acids, &c., $2,600-$3,600. One experienced in musical instruments, free to travel east of Mississippi; good personality; $15-$25 week. Several experienced bond salesmen with good connections; $20-$30, draw account. One experienced in disinfectants, willing to travel; excellent opportunity; $1,200 start.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, age 28-30; good personality; capable of rapid dictation to take minutes; $1,300-$1,800.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two expert in Spanish for legal translation work; one with knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese; all capable of rapid English dictation; $1,800.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENT, age 35-45; thoroughly familiar with manufacture of soap powders; not afraid of hard work and long hours; about $2,000.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in the manufacture of small automatic machinery; good production and efficiency man; age 30 to 40 preferred; $2,000-$3,000.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly experienced sheet metal man, practical tool and die maker, with experience in metal toys and novelties, &c.; must have knowledge of electro-plating; $3,000-$5,000.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND MASTER MECHANIC, about 35, active, thoroughly familiar with the running of power plant, carpenter shop, machine shop, &c., and construction work; $2,000-$2,500.

SALES ENGINEERS.—Several very desirable openings, Eastern territory, for above-the-average salesmen; $3,000 to $5,000.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.—Several recent graduates from recognized colleges for positions in testing department of large electrical house; $800 to $1,000.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN with some experience in the design of wireless equipment; $1,300.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER for designing high-pressure piping and heating systems; location out of town; $1,800-$2,200.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical automobile chassis layout, $1,300; sugar mill machinery, $1,500; detail on valve work, $1,300; tools, jigs, and fixtures design, $1,300 to $1,800; hydraulic presses, $1,000 to $1,200; hydro-electric power plant work, location North Carolina, $1,000 to $1,200; steam piping and power plant layouts, $1,000 to $1,200; several tracers—mechanical—$600 to $1,000.

REPRESENTATIVE, to locate in West Indies, speak French, experienced handling credits; $1,500 year.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced along manufacturing lines and cost accounting; $1,500 year.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in corporation bookkeeping; excellent opportunity with new concern; $20.

LEDGER CLERKS, (2,) wholesale lace house, $19; also two in wholesale grocery concern, $18; one with tobacco company, $12; one with experience in silk business, $15.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Experienced in bank only; $1,000 year.

STOREROOM MAN.—Experienced in hardware metals, &c.; $1,200 year.

FLOORWALKER.—Experienced in men's clothing only; $1,500 year.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with some business experience, for confidential position with chemical company; $15.

CREDIT MAN.—Preferably young college man with wholesale experience; $1,500 year.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK, know Consular invoices, Spanish, &c.; $1,200 year.

STENOGRAPHER, for position in Cuba; must take dictation in Spanish and English; $1,800 year.

STENOGRAPHER, with some secretarial ability; $1,000.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take testimony, $1,200 year; also several good positions at $15 week.

CLERK.—A1 concern requires two clean-cut young men of good education; $8-$12.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)—Excellent opportunity for young men of good family and education; $10-$12.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prefer high school graduate; knowledge double entry; $12.

Apply in person only between 9 and 2.
OFFICE CLOSED LABOR DAY.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for managers, bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen. Call Mighill, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, hand bag containing money and check and other articles only of use to owner; also gold pin; from automobile en route from St. George, Staten Island, to Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J. Liberal reward for return of bag and contents to Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J.

LOST—Tan portfolio, Saturday evening, on 5th Av., near 28th, with letters, "B. T. C."; contains correspondence. Notify A. L. Peterson, Bell Tel. Co. of Canada, Montreal; reward.

LOST.—On Lexington Av. car, Thursday afternoon, a box containing a blue silk dress; $25 reward for immediate return. Thurn, 15 East 52d St.

LOST.—$5 reward for the return of pair glasses with case; E. A. C. on same; no questions asked; lost Aug. 30, between Sherry's and Belasco Theatre. J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza. Call 1 to 11 P. M.

LOST.—Diamond cuff link, initials F. T. P.; reward. Powers, 304 West 42d.

LOST.—Suitcase on L. I. Motor Parkway Saturday afternoon; reward. D 24 Times.

$150 REWARD

for diamond and flexible platinum bracelet lost Aug. 10, in taxi, Pennsylvania Station, or on train to Pittsburgh.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Bulldog, very large, strayed from 37 West 60th St.; liberal reward.

Public Notices.

Fifty cents an agate line

L. L. B.—SEND ADDRESS SO I CAN WRITE. DAD.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

We solicit accounts from manufacturers; we have expert salesmen in all lines, calling on and soliciting high-class retail trade at Sioux City, Iowa, and making regular trips to Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Iowa, Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, Sioux Falls, Aberdeen and Mitchell, South Dakota; if you have something good and want it on the market send us samples, catalogues and price lists with commission allowed. Hutchinson Brokerage and Commission Co., Metropolitan Block, Sioux City, Iowa.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.—COTTRELL WEB PRESSES; standard magazine size; first-class condition; 96-page size, $8,500; 64-page size, $5,000; these presses print, fold, and deliver standard size 16-page signatures; open bolts. The Charles Schweinler Press, 421 Hudson St., New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Saturday, September 9th, 1916, at 10 o'clock forenoon, Coal Boat "Traction," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said Coal Boat at Pier 20, East River, foot of Market Street, New York City, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.
Dated, New York, September 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—English lady requires post as companion to elderly lady or governess to two or three young children; highest references. Apply Miss Clennett, Watauga, N. S., Canada.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, caretaker, wishes all the year around position; capable of taking full charge; references A1. Address Mrs. A. Nielsen, Box 183, Greenlawn, L. I.

NURSE, PRACTICAL, FOR INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY; REFERENCES. 93 OAK ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

SECRETARY.—College woman; excellent correspondent, fluent French and German; initiative, executive ability, conscientious; permanent executive position; highest credentials; pertinent replies desired. K 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, rapid, neat, accurate; 4 years' experience; references. E. M., 37 West 19th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, experienced stenographer wants permanent position. J 106 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; 7 years' experience; (Christian;) efficient office worker; good penman; $10; references. C 238 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6316 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.

Responsible position desired with large corporation; 30 years old, married; 12 years' experience in accountancy and efficiency work; installation of accounting systems, sales organization, and promotion; familiar with freight classifications, reconsigning, &c.; good executive; at present installing new system in large corporation; expect to be free about Sept. 15. Z 272 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books, install systems; financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

BOOKKEEPER with initiative, 26 years, seven years' experience, and thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping methods, desires favorable connection. D 26 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write J. Rupp, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, (23,) sober, honest, obliging; good character; understands all around work; city, country; wages moderate; good references. Klynko, 210 West 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, (23,) desires position with private family; 4 years' experience all cars; best references. J 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, 7 years' experience, willing, $20 weekly. Y., 23 West 60th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced, 27; typist, (not stenographer,) bookkeeper, competent, trustworthy, willing. C 230 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, Designer, Grader, with high ability; men's, young men's garments; good fitter; Christian; open for position. D Times.

DO YOU NEED

a young man who is a willing worker, a convincing talker, conscientious and determined to succeed? Is tactful, courteous, properly aggressive, has initiative, and can meet all classes on their own level; quick to learn by observation, and, while not infallible, the same mistake is not made twice; is stable, rather than brilliant; has some executive ability and can qualify as secretary or for confidential position; willing to leave this section or to travel; if you need a man of this type, address, with full particulars, C 83 Times.

DOOR MAN.—Position wanted as door man at hotel or apartment house or business house. 309 West 47th St., Durcan.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent on machine layouts and detail; $22; references. C. W. Times Harlem.

GRADUATE ARCHITECT, designer; five years' general practice; knowledge of furniture and interiors; open for good offer. D 202 Times Annex

MAN, (30,) with wide experience and executive, honest and dependable, at present night Superintendent of big garage, experience office man, wishes day position. J 89 Times.

MASSAGE.—Scientific Swedish, at gentlemen's residence. William Anderson, Telephone Murray Hill 5108.

SALESMAN, HIGH-GRADE, NOW EMPLOYED, OPEN OCT. 1, SEEKS INTERVIEW WITH MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED. Z 297 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, married, (32,) possessing excellent business and personal qualifications, desires meritorious line or live specialty. 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (20,) three years' experience; educated; hard worker; references. C 205 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER with high-class department store experience; best references. Address D 224 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with exceptionally good record who has held executive positions as manager, credit man, and auditor desires position; best references. D 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires to go to South America as secretary or representative. Address Y. M., 66 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

LADY, intelligent, bright, acquainted German circles, for German newspaper; good proposition; salary, commission. C 92 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted to take full charge of two children; German-American preferred; must have best of reference. Call Tuesday. A. Gevirtz, 1,828 82d St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1402 Bath Beach.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, neat, willing, and intelligent worker, as office assistant; one that understands Spanish or French preferred. Write, with full details and salary desired, to Export, B 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, good at figures, to assist bookkeeper; steady position. Venetian Novelty Co., 314 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for manufacturing concern; state religion, experience, and salary expected. C 105 Times.

TEACHER.—A companionable, experienced teacher for two boys, 10 and 14; French, music, drawing, and regular subjects; country. J 137 Times.

YOUNG LADY to keep real estate books; must have real estate experience. Z 309 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three refined and well recommended, who dance the modern dances, can make handsome salary for the next few months. Address with full particulars, Opportnnity, C 110 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st.
Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANY OPENINGS, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks; no advanced fee. Mighill, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347, Tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 8 feather ornaments, 1 pkg. Wild Bird Plumage, 1 pkg. (2) Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, Bird of Paradise Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 10 Wild Birds, 1 Bunch Aigrettes, 4 wings of Wild Birds, 1 Aigrette, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 case Stuffed Birds, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Bird Skin, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 7 Swan Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Wild Birds, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Wild Bird Head, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 4 Feathers, 1 Bird of Paradise, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, Crude Feathers and Skins of Wild Ducks, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Paradise Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 Stuffed Bird, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 13, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated August 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PARALYSIS FORECAST CUT BY 1,000 CASES

Health Officials Now Expect Only 9,000 Instead of 10,000 Victims in This City.

AFTER-CARE THE PROBLEM

A Circular of Instructions Sent to the Parents of All Children Cured of the Disease.

Record of the Disease in the City.

	Deaths		New Cases	
Borough.	Saturday.	Yesterday.	Saturday.	Yesterday.
Manhattan	7	11	27	23
Brooklyn	10	4	13	13
Bronx	1	..	9	9
Queens	1	5	11	5
Richmond	..	..	1	1
Totals	19	20	61	51

Total of deaths to date..............1,988

Total of cases to date..............8,197

The fifty-one new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday constituted a hopeful beginning for the new week, in the opinion of Health Department officials. Indications from cases reported to the Department of Health for investigation after yesterday's list was closed were that the total today would be as small as or smaller than the forty-three cases reported on last Monday.

The officials are beginning to hope that their prediction of 10,000 cases for the epidemic will not be fulfilled. If the present decline continues, the total of cases for the epidemic, according to estimates, will not be much more than 9,000.

The 8,197 cases to date, however, make this epidemic of the disease the largest ever recorded, and the 1,988 deaths give it one of the highest mortality rates on record.

After-Care a Problem Now.

Now that the daily discharges of convalescent patients from hospitals number about as many as the cases reported, and with 658 children already discharged, the chief concern of Health Commissioner Emerson and his associates is the important matter of after-care.

In the case of every child left paralyzed in any muscle the parents receive this notice from the Department of Health when the child's period of confinement is approaching an end:

> Your child is about to be discharged from the immediate care of the Department of Health, there being no longer any danger of his (or her) spreading the disease. While in the hospital much has been done to lessen deformities. There remains, however, weakness of ——. With proper care this deformity will be greatly lessened. With neglect it will tend to increase. You are strongly advised to consult your family physician, if he is skilled in the care of deformities, or to visit the nearest one of the orthopedic dispensaries in the city given on the inclosed list. In any case, place your child under proper supervision for at least a year, as this tends to lessen permanent disability; neglect may increase deformity.
>
> HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., Commissioner.

On the reverse side of this notification is a list of the orthopedic hospitals and dispensaries in the city.

Physician Writes of "Panic."

A report of the termination of each case is also sent to Dr. Donald E. Baxter, Director of the Committee on After-Care, 289 Fourth Avenue. This report shows the name, age, and address of the patient, and gives detailed information concerning the condition of the patient, so that Dr. Baxter may know at a glance what is required.

Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday obtained fourteen ounces of immune blood from two volunteers who came to the hospital.

Colonel Henry M. Bennett, Chairman of the committee of citizens of Oyster Bay, who, in resolutions, attributed the epidemic to the temptation of Rockefeller's money to "medical pirates," was pleased yesterday to receive this letter from New Jersey:

> Colonel Henry M. Bennett, Esq., Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.:
>
> My Dear Colonel—I have read with interest the account of your meeting in the New York press of this day. We, here, are in the same condition as you are in Oyster Bay. I have from the start contended that it was all wrong, and that the people were worked up into a "panic"; and was told publicly by the Health Officer, (a brother physician,) that I was a "disgrace to the profession" for the stand I took.
>
> It took about three days and three physicians to decide that a boy suffering with the toothache did not have poliomyelitis. I am disgusted with some of the medical fraternity. I have practiced medicine here for over thirty years. Your in sympathy,
>
> WM. W. TRENT, M. D.

The Town Board of Oyster Bay meets tomorrow, and Colonel Bennett hopes to persuade it to adopt measures prohibiting the forcible removal of a child from its home to a hospital.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Nora Keinan, 305 Spring St.
John Rittobono, 9 Cornelia St.
Geo. Baker, 145 West 4th St.
Leo Sautman, 152 7th St.
Aaron Sniger, 97 Ave. D.
Rosalind Retta, 362 East 13th St.
Andrew Filyuk, 306 East 24th St.
Thos. Kennedy, 458 West 17th St.
Evelyn Whithead, 506 West 28th St.
Nancy Attilio, 514 West 29th St.
Patk. Dolan, 1,376 3d Av.
Antonia Poday, 319 East 71th St.
Anetta Volpe, 1,066 3d Av.
Gerald Matovsek, 315 East 69th St.
Wm. and John Casey, 1,095 2d Av.
Ida Epstein, 685 8th Av.
Isador Mendelowitz, 302 East 109th St.
Virginia Sendal, 108 East 97th St.
Helen Butecall, 425-427 East 116th St.
Helen Ertz, 216 West 141st St.
Sylvan Nathan, 50 East 104th St.
Zelik Rosenblum, 64 East 97th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Emilia Di Giorgio, 513 W. 29th St.
Rosalio Biosa, 326 E. 13th St.
Agnes O'Connor, 25 Grove St.
James Jalman, 25 Avenue C.
Patrick O'Connor, 236 E. 54th St.
Geo. Winrieb, 48 W. 117th St.
Patrick Francis Dolan, 1,376 3d Av.
Isador Schram, 318 E. 118th St.
Ed. Lutz, 240 E. 25th St.
Ida Epstein, 685 8th Av.
David Weiss, 332 E. 19th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Dora Rothschild, 3,855 3d Av.
Martin Taltur, 1,313 Clinton Av.
Mildred Loung, 1,963 Daly Av.
Lilie Meschatz, 820 Caldwell Av.
Baby Silverstein, 1,056 Kelly St.
Edw. Sweeney, 199 Brook Av.
Salvatore Manninaro, Dean St. and Lincoln Av.
Ruth Stevenson, 865 E. 224th St.
Helen Percoss, 868 Union Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Victor Fox, 1,713 66th St.
Jennie Izzo, 170 Bay 28th St.
Sam Ware, 1,864 E. 13th St.
Emily Michel, 490 9th St.
Baby Hallerin, 3 Roberg Pl., Coney Island.
Genevieve McLaughlin, 219 Park Av.
Harold Jones, 2,029 Ocean Av.
Dorothy Muhlhausen, 45 Nichols Av.
Baby Kapolwitch, 112 Debevoise St.
Daniel McLennon, 12 Clinton Pl.
Ruth Skolkis, 267 Clifton Pl.
Wm. Conway, 634 Chauncey St.
Henry Steiner, 460 Bradford St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Margaret Guinan, 336 14th St.
Mary Gellash, 112 Belmont Av.
Joseph Dunn, 349 53d St.
Jennie Izzo, 170 Bay 28th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Edith Gale, 1,662 Woodbine St., Ridgewood.
Sadie Maninaci, 7 Court St., Astoria.
Sevario De Curta, 480 17th Av., Astoria.
Anna Kushmer, 344 10th Av., Long Island City.
Henry Fichuler, 283 9th Av., Long Island City.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Frederick Cushman, 830 Welling St., Richmond Hill.
Raymond Nichtes, 2,010 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Paul Halsted, E. 134th St. and Newport Av., Belle Harbor.
Rose Singer, 342 Steinway Av., Long Island City.
Dominick Donprelli, 63 E. 7th St., L. I. City.

NEW CASE—RICHMOND.

Rose Smiterelli, 34 Bay Av., Port Richmond.

Two patients in Manhattan reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were yesterday discharged as "no cases."

ARTHUR COSBY'S CHILD DIES.

Toys from New York Thought to Have Carried Paralysis Germ.

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 3.—Toys sent through the mails from New York are believed to have carried germs of infantile paralysis, which caused the death tonight of Charlotte Cosby, aged 8 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cosby, Summer residents here. Charlotte's two little sisters are seriously ill with the same disease.

Mr. Cosby, a New York attorney, sent his family here early in the Summer as a precaution against the disease, which was raging in New York. A few days ago toys were sent to the children by mail. Shortly afterward two of the children were stricken. Charlotte became ill tonight and died within three hours.

7 AEROS FOR MOTOR FLEET.

Flying Boats to Take Part in the Gravesend Bay Manoeuvres.

At least seven hydroaeroplanes are on their way to join in the "mosquito fleet" manoeuvres which will begin tomorrow at Gravesend Bay by about forty privately owned yachts and motor boats, mobilized as a reserve force for the United States Navy. The announcement was made yesterday by the managers of the Power Boat Training Cruise, who said the flying craft had left Manhasset Bay and were approaching the reserve base by a roundabout course that included experimental flying off the coast. The hydroaeroplanes are being escorted by Harold I. Pratt's Dodger II.

All of the boats in the manouvres must be prepared to receive and answer messages by international code, and to send and receive messages by wig-wag and blinker lights in the international Morse code. Each boat must be equipped with a Deck and Boat Book, U. S. N., set of signals, cone, cylinder and ball, 15-inch square flag, masthead blinker light, electric wig-wag torch, international answering pennant, megaphone, and oil or kerosene deck lantern.

The manoeuvres will begin at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

THE
HARRIMAN
NATIONAL
BANK

FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

RESOURCES $25,000,000.00

COUSIN POINTED OUT BLACK TOM SUSPECT

Woman Relative Told Police of Kristos's Strange Actions on Night of Big Explosion.

HE SAYS HE WAS IN YONKERS

Detectives Assert Prisoner Admits Carrying Sketches of Bridges and Factories for a Stranger.

The Jersey City police gave the reasons last night which caused them on Friday to request the Bayonne Detective Bureau to arrest Michael Kristos, an Austrian living at 76 East Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne, on suspicion that he was connected with the explosion on Black Tom Island on July 30 which resulted in millions of dollars in damages in Jersey City, New York, and other towns. The arrest, the police said, followed statements made by two women relatives of the prisoner—a cousin, Mrs. John Chapman of 114 Neptune Avenue, Jersey City, and her mother, Mrs. John Rushnik, who lives at the same address as Kristos.

Inspector Peter Greene of the Jersey City police said last night that suspicion of Kristos had been aroused first when Mrs. Chapman went to Headquarters and told of the many maps of factory buildings and charts of bridges which were among Kristos's effects. She said that on July 29, the night before the explosion, Kristos came to her house to pay a visit.

After he had been there only a short time he left, saying that he was going to the Eagle Iron Works to collect two days' pay. At the time Mrs. Chapman did not know that the Eagle plant was directly behind the Lehigh Valley piers where the explosion occurred, though she told the police she thought it odd that Kristos should set out in the middle of the night to collect his wages.

When Mrs. Chapman informed the police that Kristos, while he sometimes made his home at her house for several days at a time, usually lived with her mother, Mrs. Rushnik, detectives went to the Bayonne address and brought Mrs. Rushnik to Headquarters.

She said, according to the police, that on the night of July 30, a few minutes after the first detonation had shattered the windows of her home, Kristos had come in greatly excited. She had heard him cross the wooden porch, and, upset by the explosion and not knowing who was hammering so lustily on her door, at that hour, hesitated to open it. However, she finally did so, and was relieved to find it was only her lodger. She said he appeared to be much wrought up and pushed her to one side.

"What'll I do? What'll I do?" Mrs. Rushnik said he cried as he hurried to his room.

On the strength of this story detectives arrested Kristos, who denied any connection with the Black Tom disaster. He said, the police asserted, that on the night of the explosion he went to Yonkers to visit friends, and got home about 4 o'clock in the morning. He said that he noticed a great deal of glass lying on sidewalks when he left the subway in Jersey City, but that he had not paid any attention to it.

When he was asked what he did for a living he replied that up to a short time before the explosion he had "carried suit cases for a man."

This man, whose name Kristos told the police he remembered as Francis Graentson, approached him one day, he thought on Jan. 3 or 4, while he was walking about the main lobby of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York. Kristos said that he never had seen Graentson before, but that after a little conversation he was hired to carry two suit cases for the stranger.

For $20 a week, Kristos said, according to the police, he carried the suit cases first to Chicago, then to St. Louis, and later to Kansas City. He said that his job was to see the luggage safely stowed away in Graentson's room and to take care of them when a trip was started.

He was asked whether he had ever wondered what was in the luggage that made it worth any one's while to pay $20 a week to a man to carry them. He replied that he had until one evening in Columbus, Ohio, he had looked into one of the suit cases and saw that it was full of drawings of factories and detailed sketches of bridges. He said that he was getting ready to look into the other grip when Graentson came in and rebuked him severely for opening the bags.

The police declined last night to give any more of Kristos's statement. He was remanded to the county jail yesterday for ten days, so that the police might continue their investigation.

JEWISH WAR AID BAZAAR.

Proceeds to be Used for Relief in Galicia and Bukowina.

The Federation of Galician and Bukowinian Jews of America will open tonight at the Harlem River Park a bazaar and festival to raise funds for sufferers in Europe. The bazaar will be open for a week. State and city officials have been invited to attend, and actors and musicians from several of the Jewish theatres of the city, as well as Jewish singing clubs, have volunteered their services.

There are about 60,000 members of the Federation in New York alone, and many are expected to come from nearby cities. The bazaar plan followed thousands of appeals to members of the Federation from relatives in Galicia and Bukowina, telling of conditions there. The proceeds will be devoted to caring for the widows and orphans in the war zone.

Arthur D. Ketcher, President of the Federation, plans to send a commission to investigate the conditions in Galicia and Bukowina. The commission will go to Washington to see President Wilson before sailing, as it is desired to take up with him the question of immigration from these provinces to the United States after the war.

THREE LION CUBS AT ZOO.

Helen, Central Park Aristocrat, the Mother of the Triplets.

Three lion cubs, valued at $300 each, were born yesterday morning in the lion house of the Central Park Zoo. Helen, mother of the cubs, is a daughter of Bismarck, one of the most famous of the Zoo lions. Leo II., father of the triplets, is in the lion house also. A Siberian tiger, three leopards, and one puma, who have spent the warm days in quarters outside the lion house, heralded the coming of the triplets, long and loud, until "Bill" Snyder and George Sickett, keepers of the Zoo, stopped the noise by the judicious use of sticks thrust through the bars of the cages.

Helen's family now numbers thirty, the members of which are in different zoos. The new triplets, Snyder says, are as sturdy as their brothers and sisters at the same age.

The cubs will remain in the comparative seclusion of a box in the corner of Helen's cage until they are old enough to become a regular part of the lion house exhibit.

Dental Hygiene at Columbia.

It was announced yesterday that the New York School of Dental Hygiene had become allied with the new Columbia School of Dentistry and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The school will open on Sept. 27 and classes will be held in the Vanderbilt Dental Clinic.

MOVE FOR MORE HOLIDAYS.

Proposed to Have All but Christmas and New Year's on Saturdays.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 3.—A holiday to be celebrated over the American continent north of the Rio Grande is one of the possibilities of the Saturday Full-Holiday National Movement that has been started here by Alfred N. Chandler, a banker, 54 Gates Avenue.

The object is to have the present "fixed date" legal holidays, except Christmas and New Year's, shifted to specified Saturdays nearest the dates of their present observance, and the adoption of eight Saturday full-holidays in Summer, including Independence and Labor Days.

"The business man and the professional man begin the week's work on Monday morning keyed up for five or five and a half days of uninterrupted effort," said Mr. Chandler today, "but on the average, in every sixth week, there comes a legal holiday in the middle of the week, when it is difficult to throw off the pressure and get the holiday spirit.

"Dominion Day is observed in Canada on July 1. Should we decide to observe our Independence day on the first Saturday of July, it is not unlikely that the Canadians would observe Dominion Day on the same day, thereby making a holiday over the entire American continent north of the Rio Grande. Such harmony would be of sentimental benefit and a gain usually of one business day each year in business intercourse between the two peoples."

As an aid to church attendance, the Saturday full-holiday would also be useful, Mr. Chandler said, because it would afford opportunity for those recreations for which Sunday now offers the only chance.

108,000 MORE HORSES HERE.

Children's Census Shows Increase in Certain Classes of Live Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Notwithstanding the growing use of motor vehicles there has been an increase in the number of horses owned in this State compared with the 1910 census, according to the census taken by school children last year under the auspices of the State Education and Agricultural Departments. This was the first census of its kind ever attempted.

The children's figures give the number of horses last year at 1,017,728, which is an increase of 108,000 over the Federal census of 1910. The number of cows remains unchanged, but sheep fell off 806,000. A gain of 200,000 is shown in swine.

There are 42,852 silos, with an average capacity of 65 tons in the State. Alfalfa has an increased acreage and production, the area devoted to its cultivation being 137,671 acres, and the yearly crop 289,384 tons. The increase in acreage is 400 per cent. The wheat crop shows about the same amount as in 1910, while in barley there was a gain of 500,000 bushels, and a decrease in rye production of 300,000 bushels.

BEGIN FIGHT ON ILLITERACY.

State's Citizenship Syllabus Is Relied On to Enlighten Newcomers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—A citizenship syllabus has been issued by the division of agricultural and industrial education of the State University "in the effort not only to reduce illiteracy in this State, but also to promote fuller preparation for citizenship on the part of those who have not had even elementary training in the schools of this country."

In introducing the syllabus it is said that child illiteracy in this State was reduced in the period from 1900 to 1910 by 45 per cent. but so great were the numbers of adult illiterates entering the State during this period that the general percentage of illiteracy was not reduced.

"It is hoped that in this decade, 1910 to 1920," reads the preface, "we shall, in this State, be able to show marked improvement."

HOLDUP MEN MISS BOOTY.

Overlook $125 in Pockets of Victims, and Fail to Find Jewelry.

Three masked men overlooked $125 when they held up two men and two women in an automobile yesterday morning at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J. The men obtained $2, passing over $75 in one of the men's pockets and $50 in the other. Then they jumped into their auto and fled.

Joseph Ecks of 199 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, was driving his auto, and seated alongside him was Edward Baker of 29 Grant Street, Jersey City. In the tonneau were two women. Ecks stopped in Hudson Terrace to make repairs to his car when a motor containing four men stopped nearby. Three of the men, with faces masked and revolvers in their hands, approached Ecks and Baker and demanded their money. While two of the highwaymen covered Ecks and Baker, the other went through their clothing. Then they decided to take what jewelry the women had, but the women had anticipated this move and had hidden their jewelry under the seat.

GIRL DEAD, FATHER ACCUSED

Janitor Held on Charge of Stabbing Daughter on Eve of Wedding.

Joseph Coleman, janitor of an apartment house at 109 West 102d Street, was locked up in the West 100th Street Station yesterday charged with homicide in connection with the death of his eighteen-year-old daughter, Irene, who died early yesterday morning, on the eve of her marriage to Robert Hock, a driver, who lodged with her parents. Just before she died the girl said her father had stabbed her on Saturday night after a quarrel.

According to the police, Coleman had been drinking heavily. When arrested after his daughter was stabbed his shirt was bloodstained, and there were stains on a pocket knife which he carried. But he denied that he had killed his daughter. He said the stains had come from a cut in his left hand, sustained when he tried to open a bottle of milk. He was held without bail.

SEND OUT ICEBERG WARNING

Ship Reports Huge Obstruction Fast Aground Off Cape Charles.

The officers of the Russian steamship Irtysch, which arrived yesterday from Leith, Scotland, reported sighting an iceberg more than a quarter of a mile long and 300 feet above the water line, fast aground in a depth that soundings showed to be 660 feet. It was off Cape Charles, Labrador, in latitude 53:15 north and longitude 53.37 west, where the steamship passed on Aug. 28. The captain of the Irtysch reported the location of the iceberg by wireless to the shore stations and to ships crossing the Atlantic which are now taking the northerly track.

On Friday last the steamship picked up in latitude 42 north and longitude 66:57 west a dory bearing the name "Grace Otis, Gloucester, Mass.," painted on the stern. The bow of the boat was split open.

CHARLES W. KOUNS DEAD.

Doctors Say Strike Controversy Prostrated Santa Fe Official.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Charles W. Kouns, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway's Eastern lines, died at his home here today.

His death resulted from a heart weakness, brought on, according to his physicians, by his strenuous work in the East as a member of the committee of seventeen general managers, selected to represent the railroads in the negotiations with the train service brotherhoods.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey]

Sun rises..5:24 | Sun sets..6:26 | Moon sets..9:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:05	12:00	5:37	6:44
Governors Island	12:06	12:00	5:58	7:10
Hell Gate	1:33	2:12	7:39	8:51

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 3.

SS Cloughton, London, Aug. 16.
SS Zinuvia, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
SS Mogileff, Leith, Aug. 17.
SS Moliere, Marseilles, Aug. 7.
SS Port Phillip, Cardiff, Aug. 7.
SS Bestic, Tyne, July 21.
SS Irtysch, Leith, Aug. 21.
SS Exeter City, Bristol, Aug. 18.
SS Santa Clara, Philadelphia, Sept. 1.
SS Tanafjord, Kirkwall, Aug. 22.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Aug. 30.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Giuseppi Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
Penistone	Havre	Aug. 17
Rochester	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 29
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 29
DUE TOMORROW.		
†United States	Copenhagen	Aug. 24
*Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 2
San Saba	Galveston	Aug. 30
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 29
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 2
El Monte	New Orleans	Sept. 1
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 31
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 31
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Allianca	Cristobal	Aug. 31
Owego	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
El Alba	Galveston	Sept. 1
DUE THURSDAY.		
*Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Zacapa	Kingston	Sept. 2
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 2
Tapajoz	Bahia	Aug. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 2
DUE FRIDAY.		
*Chicago	Bordeaux	Aug. 30
Valeria	Liverpool	Aug. 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 5
El Siglo	Galveston	Sept. 2
DUE SATURDAY.		
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Aug. 30
Irvington Court	Havre	Aug. 26
St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Urna	Lisbon	Aug. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Keyvive, Trinidad	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Tampico	—	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Stephan, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Norden, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Isabella, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ringborg, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Rio de Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mongolia, London	—	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 3.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 525 miles E. at noon; due 5th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Camaguey, Santiago to New York, was 95 miles N. of Watlings at noon. Ward Line.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 54 miles N. W. of Nuevitas at noon. Munson Line.
SS Paloma, Jucaro to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 227 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 51 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon. Ward Line.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 461 miles S. at noon. Savannah Line.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 412 miles E. of Tampico at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 239 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Huron, Brunswick to New York, was 405 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 487 miles S. at 7 P. M. Porto Rico Line.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 252 miles E. of Galveston at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Monterey, Havana to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon. Ward Line.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 168 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.
SS W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 351 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 672 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 498 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 665 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ....Sept. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..Sept. 4
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru..Sept. 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 3; Shanghai, Aug. 4; Manila, Aug. 5; Yokohama, Aug. 15, and Honolulu, Aug. 25—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon, were dispatched east on Sept. 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. C. and S. C.—Probably fair and warmer Mon. and Tues; moderate e. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues; light to moderate e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues., except probably showers near coast; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon., Tues. partly cloudy.

Ohio—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon., Tues. showers, moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Mon.; probably followed by showers Mon. night and Tues.; fresh s. winds.

L. Mich.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.; fresh s. winds.

U. Mich.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

La., Ark., Okla.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

E. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. fair, except showers in lower Rio Grande Valley.

W. Tex.—Mon. fair, except showers in s. w. Tues. generally fair.

Ill.—Unsettled and warmer Mon., with probably thunder showers. Tues. fair, except unsettled in s.; cooler; fresh, shifting winds in n.

Mo.—Probably thunder showers and warmer Mon. Tues. fair and cooler; moderate to fresh winds.

Wis.—Probably thunder showers Mon.; warmer in e.; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong winds.

Minn.—Showers Mon.; cooler in w.; Tues. partly cloudy with probably showers in n.; fresh to strong winds.

Iowa—Probably thunder showers Mon.; Tues. fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair and cooler; fresh winds.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues; cooler; fresh winds.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.; moderate to fresh winds.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Sept. 3.
SS Sherman, at Panama, Sept. 1.
SS Vermont, at Colon, Sept. 1.
SS Van Hogendorp, at Colon, Sept. 1.
SS Aral, at Rouen, Sept. 2.
SS Melderskin, at Talcahuano, Sept. 1.

Sailed.

SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Sept. 3.
SS Mongolia, from London, Sept. 2.
SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, Sept. 2.
SS City of Manchester, from Table Bay, Aug. 30.

Passed.

SS Azteo, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Siberia, New York for Havre, passed Prawle Point.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 16, SS Memnon.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Italia, and at 8 A. M. Sept. 27, SS Cretic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 6, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Italia; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America, and at 9 A. M. Sept. 12, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia....Sept. 5
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Dwinsk....Sept. 6
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII....Sept. 6
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Adriatic....Sept. 7
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Montserrat....Sept. 7
Azores Islands, (also specially addressed correspondence for Portugal,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma....Sept. 7
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Italia....Sept. 8
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia....Sept. 9
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago....Sept. 9

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Kentuckian....Sept. 6
Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus....Sept. 6
Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Barrados, St. Lucia, and Guiana, via Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Barbados, and Georgetown, at 2:30 P. M.—Keyvive....Sept. 6
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance....Sept. 7
Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, and Iquitos, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Stephen....Sept. 8
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, (specially addressed only,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Afghan Prince..Sept. 8
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 5 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 9
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9:30 A. M.—Vauban....Sept. 9
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores.Sept. 9

"I won't," snapped Colonel—

"WHAT! Leave the finest 18-hole golf course I've ever played on—and at the season when the sport is at its best!"

"What! Give up the fine autumn days at the shore—motor runs, ocean, lake, balls, concerts, Chef Henri's delectable dishes!" echoed the Colonel's wife.

Perhaps that started it. In any event, by our guests' command, we now have extended the season of the NEW MONMOUTH to October 2nd.

A Silver Cup will be presented to the woman and one to the gentleman golfer who hold the best scores in the Special 18-Hole Handicap Tournament to be held during the month of September. Prizes will be awarded on the aggregate of the six best cards of play turned in by each contestant at the end of the month.

Booklet Sent upon Request — FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager

THE NEW MONMOUTH
Where Interesting People Do Interesting Things
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N.J.
September 4, 1916.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Route via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A.M. Same service returning.
Tickets and information at Pier, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

To the Border
BY SEA.
Only steamship line with direct service to Texas, making connections for San Antonio and the camps on the Mexican border.
NEW YORK to GALVESTON
ROUND TRIP, $80 Including Meals & Berth.
Other attractive tours.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Pier 36 North River, N. Y.
City Ticket Offices, 290 & 953 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line. Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

GLEN ISLANDS
Boats Leave Battery
Today 9:30, 10, 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 3, & 5:30 p. m., E. 24 St. 30 mins. later. E. 138 St. 9:30 a. m., 2, 5:45 & 7 p. m. Children welcome. Open throughout September.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

Now Is the Time
TO VISIT
The Adirondacks
Glorious Autumn Foliage and Recreations
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Special Inducements; greatly reduced round-trip fare by railroads. Ideal automobile outing. Fine roads; most delightful time of the year; write for particulars.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW JERSEY.
THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; [illegible] Ocean view with ideal [illegible] W. B. STUBBS.

COLONIAL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Near Ocean and Lake.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway,
Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place;
Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts [illegible]
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES and CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. S. Blaustein, Propr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK OFFICE [illegible]

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached.

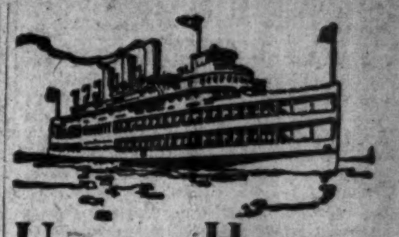
NEW ENGLAND.
Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooks,)
Green Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

MAINE COAST.
The most enchanting and varied seashore in America. Write for booklet, "Along New England Shores." New England Lines, 171 Broadway.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
Asquam Lakes - Holderness, N. H.
Special Rates for September.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug [illegible] for loss, damage, or injury [illegible] on the 26th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner [illegible] this court [illegible] pending freight [illegible] with lawful [illegible] all persons claiming [illegible] said collision [illegible] issued to me [illegible] claims before [illegible] States Commissioner, at his office, 11 Wall Street, Manhattan, [illegible] before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., [illegible] claims will be [illegible]

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.



UP THE HUDSON
BY DAYLIGHT
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also leave Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Special Labor Day Trip to Kingston Point and return on Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on down steamer, arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday (no trip up September 4th) foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

LABOR DAY
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunchroom.
Same Trip Every Sunday.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Labor Day Excursion
Str. RICHARD PECK
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St. 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St.......10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven.......... 4:30 P. M.
Due New York.................. 9:00 P. M.
Excellent Music—Restaurant—Lunch Counter.
Tickets (Limited) $1.50. Children 75c
The New England Steamship Co.

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting.
Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND, fr. W. 129th St., 9:00 A.M. to 8:40 P. M., Pier 1, N. R., 9:45 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH, fr. W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40, 1:15; Pier 1, N.R., 9:45, 10:20 A.M., 2:30 P.M. Lv. Rockaway 12 M., 12:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M.
Round Trips, ADULTS 50c., CHILDREN 30c.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 60 CTS.
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:10; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts Around New York
Leave Battery Pier 10, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3312.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
[illegible]
AFTERNOON LABOR DAY OUTING
[illegible]

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
S. S. CHICAGO
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 3 P.M.
*TOURAINE..........Sat., Sept. 16, 3 P.M.
‡LAFAYETTE.........Sat., Sept. 23, 3 P.M.
*ROCHAMBEAU.......Sat., Sept. 30, 3 P.M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 STATE ST., N. Y. Phone Broad 4800

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA..........TUES., SEPT. 5, 5 P.M.
ORDUNA..............SAT., SEPT. 9, [illegible]
*TUSCANIA...........SAT., SEPT. 16, [illegible]
[illegible]
*To Liverpool and Glasgow
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA.............SAT., SEPT. 23, 3 P.M.
21 State St., New York.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia, Sat. Sept. 9 [illegible]

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic ..Sept. 7 | Lapland ..Sept. 21
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT
SOUTH AMERICA LINE
[illegible]

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Twin Screw Geared Turbine
Tuscania, Sat. Sept. 23 Noon
Company's Office, 21 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK
Frederik VIII [illegible] Sept. 6
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Gen. Agts., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 [illegible]

DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
SAVANNAH LINE [illegible]

FABRE LINES
[illegible]

BERMUDA [illegible]

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN [illegible]